HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 178— BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 29 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
30 July	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ‡ ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,573
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,60
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA ‡		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA ‡		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@ To Marseilles only.

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
9th July	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
3rd Aug.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa
3rd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru ..	21st July	30th July
Shunko Maru ..	29th ,,	8th Aug.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,432
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OI'

E. I. DALVI & C(

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business. 1924 Rs. 57,35,305. 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY,
(Bombay Branch.)
Commissariat Build.,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An expert SPINNING MASTER with thorough knowledge of Weaving also for an up-country cotton mill. Good prospect for a really good man. Apply Box No. 2010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R363

MEDICAL.

DENTISTS strongly recommend MAGIC TOOTH DROPS for Pyorrhea and other Dental Diseases. Re. 1/8 Post Free. Sold everywhere BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Byculla, Bombay.

M R344

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPRESY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage Re. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)

Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

WATSON'S HOTEL BUILDING, Esplanade Road, decent and airy OFFICES and FLATS to LET. Lift, lights, fans and modern convenience. Rent reduced. Apply AGENT there.

C R366

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

IMPERIAL INDIAN MAIL.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY RAKE of the Imperial Indian Mail service will be temporarily withdrawn for annual overhaul after its arrival at Bombay on July 23rd, 1927. Similarly the East Indian Railway rake will be withdrawn after its arrival at Calcutta on July, 26th, 1927.

2. On the withdrawal of, and until the reintroduction of the Imperial Indian Mail rakes, a combined postal and passenger express will be introduced between Bombay and Howrah. Accommodation will be reserved on this combined express for passengers arriving at Bombay by P. & O. mail steamers for Calcutta and stations en route, via Naini, East Indian Railway. The train will run to the same timings as the Imperial Indian Mail, a sleeping car and dining car being attached. Ordinary mail fares, however, will be charged.

3. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. will advise the G. I. P. Railway by cable from Aden of the number of berths required on the train, and in the event of any accommodation remaining surplus after the arrival of the steamer at Aden, passengers from Bombay will be accommodated in strict priority of application to the Assistant Transportation Superintendent at Victoria Terminus.

4 As accommodation will be limited, intending travellers are strongly recommended to state, when making application, if, in the event of accommodation on the combined express not being available, they desire that their names should be registered, alternatively, for equivalent accommodation on the ordinary Calcutta mail trains departing from Victoria Terminus on the same day.

5. The Imperial Indian Mail service will be reintroduced early in September 1927; advice of the exact date will be published shortly.

Bombay, 21st July, 1927.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

29060

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 8th August, 1927, immediately after the Special Meeting of Shareholders called for that day at 12 noon (Calcutta Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1927, and the Report of the Auditors.

(2) To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
O. A. SMITH, (Offg.),
Managing Governors.

Bombay, the 9th July 1927.

29023

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3481 of 1925

RAMJI BHAGWAN Plaintiff.

vs.

VITHAL NARAYEN SONI and others ... ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1926, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, 1927, at the hour of 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and tax tenure now redeemed (together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon), situate at Nagdevi Street Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (77 3/9) seventy-seven square yards and three upon ninth square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 29, New No. A/193 and New Survey No. IA/2098 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on or towards the West by the property of Valji Liladhar Dhuloo, on or towards the North by the sweepers passage. and on or towards the South by Nagdevi Street Cross Lane and the buildings wherein are assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 785/786 and Street No. 24/26 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the debtors and their tenants and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 633 of Mandvi Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure now redeemed together with messuagé tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (75 3/9) seventy-five square yards and three upon ninth square yard of another square yard or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 2A, New No. A/198, New Survey No. A/2098 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Safiabai daughter of Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy, on or towards the West by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Nagdevi Street Cross Lane and which premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 785/786 and Street Nos. 28/31 and which said premises are in the occupation and possession of the debtors and their tenants and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 634 of Mandvi Division,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTA-RAM, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.

28587

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on TUESDAY the 16th August 1927, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., and Mr. F. C. Annesley who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order.
J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 14th July, 1927.

29057

FOR SALE

5 Spans of W. I. N. girders complete with flooring plates, handrails and Piles.—Offers will be accepted by the undersigned up to 1st August, 1927, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000/-

STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D.,
Bhavnagar.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gordhandas Khattau, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Javeri Bazar, near Ganeshmul Sobhagmul's Verandah on account and risk of the consignor Javeri Nagindhand Kalidas: parcel No. 166 containing:

39 strings 1263 Pearls about 214.20 caret.

The above is on view at the Office of Messrs. Gordhandas Khattau.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MIRZA ALLI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 174 of 1927 (Joshi Pranjiwan Hargowin vs. Haji Mahomed Taher) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 12th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of pension and tax (cess redeemed), land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the west side of Alli Mahomed Khan Street admeasuring about 1464 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 728, New No. 3335, Old Survey No. 2497, New Survey No. 3649, Cadastral Survey No. 1866, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3449, Street No. 5 and bounded, on the North by the property of Sultan Nawab Jung of Hyderabad, on the South by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan, on the East by the said Alli Mahomed Khan Street and on the West by Babula Tank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT VADVANI NEAR KANDIVALI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed by the Consent Decretal order of reference to the Commissioner dated 9th September, 1922, in Suit No. 2592 of 1922 and with the consent of the 1st and 2nd mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following property:—

All that the undivided moiety or equal half share in all that piece of varkas land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing therein situate in the village of Vadwan Pot Tukdi Bandra Tarf Malad Taluka South Salsette admeasuring about 19 acres 13-3/4 gunthas bearing Entry Nos. 6. 12/14, 25, 28/29, 31/32, Survey Nos. 5, 9, 12. 13, 15/16, Pot Nos. 4 6/8, 1, Cess Rs. 47-4-6 and bounded on the East by the property of Keshavlal Kashilal, on the West by boundary land of Malad, and by land bearing Survey No. 11, on the North by a tank and by land bearing Survey Nos. 5 and 12 and on the South by the boundary land bearing Survey Nos. 9 and 11 and by the boundary land of Malad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
'THE GOLD FISH'
7 Reels
Famous Stage Success Now a Screen Hit
Do you want to win a husband?
Do you want silk jewels love?
SEE
"THE GOLD FISH"
Many a man thinks his heart is busted when only his headgear is cracked.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:— 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell at the risk of owners, by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th July 1927, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcel Valuables, Articles of Clothing, Books, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE of empty casks, steel barrels, drums, ghee tins, keg, acid jars, and cases, one steel barge "Kaira"; 2 Length Cable Stud link chain, Dunnage Bamboos, Wooden and Iron Pulley, blocks, etc., Lead sheets, Britania Biscuit, Lime Juice Cordial, Old Carpets, Dutch and Coir matting, 1000 empty oil drums, gally gear, life jackets, wire rope, water tank, iron scrap, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 1927, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down

MENESSE & CO

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price. Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.

A Boon to Tourists.
Ideal Cooker.
You can cook, boil and fry simultaneously. Great improvements on all other cookers. Price varies from Rs. 6/8 and upwards
Ask for free Illustrated booklet from
IDEAL COOKER & CO., MONGHYR.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	San Francisco
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonosaki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sydney
Changchun	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Darien	Newchwang	Tokyo
Fengtien	New York	Tsinan
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tsingtan
Hankow	Osaka	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	
Hongkong	Rangoon	
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,50,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Range 36 points. Early advanced 17 points unfavourable weekly weather report. Later declined on heavy liquidations. Market acts heavy. Futures 6 to 9 points lower. Spot cotton 10 points off to 18.79.

LOCAL:—Nervous covering followed by long liquidation. Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 27th July.

N. Y.—October highest 19-03 (11-12 a.m.) lowest 18.67 (2-36 p.m.).

Market declined on long liquidation, stop loss orders being reached.

Liverpool—10.05 a.m. New York Cables:—Weather market meeting more realising, local traders bearish, but undertone very steady and anticipate higher near future unless weather more uniformly favourable and weevil fears abate.

Liverpool—8-40 p.m. Heavy rains in Eastern Texas. Good trade fixing call sales.

Weekly Government weather report: increasing weevil reports.

Messrs. Langely & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents under date 26th inst.

Weekly weather report unfavourable due to increase boll weevil.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York Friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 27th Inst. as follows:—

"Our estimate of condition is 71.6 per cent. Weevils generally, but little serious damage to date. Weather market."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Friends:—

(1) "Weekly weather Report, generally good progress has been made. Showers in Central and Eastern Belt promoted boll-weevils, locally destructive in Oklahoma, Texas generally fair."

(2) "Crop reports less favourable, market firm with upward tendency."

AMERICANS:

New York Wednesday.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 11 points higher on better Cables from Liverpool. Advance was further helped by infavourable weekly Government weather report on account of boll weevil damage. Prices rose 17 points from the previous days close under heavy long liquidation checked the advance with a loss of all the improvement attained in the early hours of the day. Further decline of 19 points was forced on stop loss orders being reached, and prices improved 10 points and closed at a decline of 6 to 9 points. Spot Cotton registered a loss of 10 points to 18.70c.

The New Orleans futures market closed easy at a decline of 12 to 9 points. Spot prices suffered a decline of 13 points at 18.38c.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 14 points but soon improved on short covering and fresh buying with steady offtake of spot Cotton. The close was steady at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points to 10-13d. per lb. with sales of ready Cot. ton 13,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton Contracts closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. The Egyptian market ruled steady and closed 11 to 10 points higher.

Higher prices are being taken advantage by New York operators in liquidating holdings rendering the technical situation healthy. Though operators in American Markets are not bullish, the actin of the market still continues impressive in view of the expectations of damage by boll weevils. So far we have received Messrs. A. Norden & Co's weather condition report of 71-6, as of the 25th Inst. against 74 per cent. on the same day last month. Thus it can be seen that the American crop has deteriorated between 25th June and 25th July by 2-4 per cent. They add in their report that weevils are general all over the belt but little serious damage has been upto this day.

LOCAL MARKET.

July 28.

Following a small decline of 6 to 9 points in New York futures, the local market opened at .... and sharply advanced to Rs. 394 8 on nervous short covering on account of Gujarat rains. At the advance there was free selling by bulls and prices gradually receded till the close of the Marwari Bazar session which closed as under:

Broach:				
J.A.	373	373|8	370	370
A.M.	390|8	394|8	388|8	388|8
Oomra:				
D.J.	374	374	370|8	370 8
Bengal:				
D.J.	340|8	340|8	338	338

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 3 points lower but later cables indicated 11 points decline. The local market fluctuated narrow with a small business and closed quiet.

Broach:				
J.A.	367	368	366	368
A.M.	387	388	386	388
Oomra:				
D.J.	367	368	366	368
Bengal:				
D.J.	338	338	336 8	336|8

SAMPIN MARKET.

July 28.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
Oct.	.. 239.20 plus 1.00
Jan.	.. 244.70 plus 1.20

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 28.

Bengal D.J.	.. 336
Broach A.M.	.. 387
Broach J.A.	.. 369
Oomra D.J.	.. 367

SPOT RATES.

Broach	380	376	370	365
S. D.	387	583	377	371
P. A.	390	383	376	370
K. V.	375	372	367	362
Dholera	370	367	362	357
Kalagin	376	372	367	362
Cutch	382	378	374	369
Surat	438	434	430	..
Rajpipla	433	429	425	..
Navsari	448	444	440	..
Oomra	369	365	361	355
C.P. No. 1	381	377	373	367
C.P. No. 2	375	371	367	361
Southern	..	369	365	361
Comptah	..	397	393	389

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 28

	Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	340/
" Fine	335/30 Nov. +27/	Dec. +17/
" F. G.	"	330/
Sind-Punjab Fine	"	335/
" F. G.	"	330/
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	370/
Nagpur	370- Nov. +34/	Dec + 22/3
Yeotmal		335/
Arvi	365-Nov + 25/6	De + 14-5
Amraoti		362/
Khamgaon-Akola	362/ Nov + 18/9	De + 8-9
Malkapur "		355-60
Khandesh	355/Nov. + 10/	Dec. + 2
Muthia Fine	350-	5/6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality "		365-
Purna Average "		355/60
Parbhani/Sailu " "		355/60
Indore/Ujjain " "		360/
Burwah Sanavad		360/62
Broach Fine M.G.,		375/
F.G.,		365
Westerns Good MG		360-
" HG.		..
Cambodia Fine M G		390/400
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G		373/75
Compta F.G.M.G.		375/78
Dholera		..
Kadi/Virumgam		..

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Bombay, July 28 Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	51	3,14,134	2,91,148
Central India	936	3,08,505	3,78,276
Barsi and Nagar	109	2,02,900	2,22,978
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,913	74,101
Berar	42	5,71,867	4,76,188
Central Provinces		2,29,339	2,46,447
Total Oomras	1133	16,95,658	16,89,138
Dholera	1388	2,10,223	2,80,507
N.W. Provinces ..		58271	129648
Rajputana ..	261	61,141	1,11,853
Sind-Punjab ..	765	1,17,346	2,93,923
Broach	100	2,39,173	3,12,475
Coompta & Dharwar	1061	1,34692	1,49702
Westerns-Northerns	289	69,513	102,252
Cocoanada ..		407	2 984
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		39,232	62,603
Persian		4,718	4,359
American		364,438	17257
Egyptian and African		86,475	76,949
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		678	3,347
Total	4802	30,81,965	32,37,299

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 21st July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	638	3,73,658	5,19,790
Japan & China	9,730	14,43,471	17,28,363
Coast Ports ..	100	23,510	22,939
Up-country by Rail		1,62,033	97,649
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		23,651	35,043
Total	1 468	20,26,323	24,03,984

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 28.

100	E.D. Sassoon & Co.	Comptah	351
100	E.D. Sassoon & Co.	Bijapur	347
100	A. Damodar	Khandesh	355
100	Volkart Bros.	Purna	363
100	Volkart Bros.	Nanded	363
100	Volkart Bros.	Khamgaon	363
200	Ozoburin & Co.	C.P. No. 1	376
200	Japan T. & Co.	Berar	350
200	G. G. Kesha	Broach	370
100	Dawn Mill	Nanded	368
100	Toyo Mankwak	Ujjain	343

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

July 28.

Following unchanged London advices and locally demand for ready being restricted, operators are selling on strong markets. Small business is passing and prices are keeping easy. The closing prices were as under:—

Ready	..	59 2	0
Shravan	..	59 2	0
Bhadarwa	..	59 3	0

Tone of London Market:—Dull. India was a buyer at lower rate. China was a seller at higher rate. Market closed with sellers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

July 28.

The market contnues quiet as under:—

Ready	..	21 7	6
Shravan	..	21 7	6
Bhadarwa	..	21 8	0
Sovereigns	..	13 7	3
National Bank	..	21 10	9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 28

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13|16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 27 32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 130. 1|2
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P Rs. 126 1|2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs 136 1|2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 164 3|4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1|2.

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dol. 4-85 9.16
London—Paris Frcs. 124.09
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.21
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 89.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.42.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady. Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 28.

3 Months 4/3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-19|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 28.

Ready as well as Forward Market have ruled steady to-day and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazaar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 14|1 per ewt.
Transhipment Rs. 9|10 per ewt. F.B.H.
S. S Pasha Sh. 14|1 per ewt F. B. H.
Shipment June Sh. 14|1 per ewt F.B.H.
Shipment July|Aug|Sept. Sh. 14|4 per ewt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct|Nov|Dec. Sh. 14|7 1|2 per ewt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Sh. 14| 1|2 per ewt. F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F:—July Aug Sept Sh. 15|1 per ewt F. B. H.
Octo|Nov|Dec. Sh. 15|4 per ewt. ewt. F.B.H.
Jan|Feb|March. Sh. 15|6 per ewt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar: Ready Rs. 14-14 per ewt.
Beet Sugar: Ready Rs. 14|8 per Tone: Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard C. and F. Calcutta,

July Sept., per ewt.	14|7-1|2
Oct. Dec., per ewt.	14|7-1|2
Jan.-Mar.. per ewt.	14|10-1|2
C. and F. Bombay,	
Oct.-Dec.. per ewt.	14|9-1|4
C. and F. Karachi.	
Oct.-Dec., per ewt.	14|10

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 27.

Para Rubber, Value, Sept.-Oct. 1|3-3|4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 27.

Demand Bills 485.18

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 27.

Cottonseed, Bombay Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£8-12-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£16-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aus.	£18-13-9

COFFEE.

New York, July 27.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-7

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

July 28.

The market ruled rather steady for Linseed. Wheat is quiet. Castor seed market ruled strong for this settlement as arrivals are not possible from Gujarat, and is quoted at Rs. 50 while next one is quoted Rs. 45.

Linseed Sept.	..	11 0	6
Linseed May	..	11 3	6
Wheat Sept.	..	7 14	6
Wheat May	..	7 14	3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

July 28.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon, the 27th inst:—

Wheat	..	5,975 Cwts.
Linseed	..	5,452 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds		334 "
Gingellyseeds	..	20 "
Poppyseed	..	33 "
Groundnuts	..	2,779 "
Castorseed	..	576 "
Rice	..	18,855 "
Myrabollams	..	518 "
Cottonseed	..	875 "
Mowraseed	..	163 "
Gram	..	752 "
Joowar	..	2,990 "
Bajree	..	3,314 "
Coal	..	6,261 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 28.

Delivery	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Castorseeds:				
Sept.	48|10	50	48|5	49|12
May	45|7	46|1	45 4	45|14
Cottonseeds:				
January	4|6|6			4|6|6
Groundnut Seeds:				
July	58			58
February	54|8			54|13

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ld.)
Muktsar (Punjab), July 24.

Wheat Bhadon	..	4 9 0
Wheat Asuj	..	4 11 3
Gram Asuj	..	4 0 9
Barley Asuj	..	3 6 3
Cottonseeds Bhadon	..	4 2 3
Rapseeds Bhadon	..	— — —
Ready:—		
Wheat		4 6 to 4 14
Gram		3 12 to 3 15
Barley		3 2
Cottonseeds		4 0
Rapseeds		7 8 to 7 12
Oil of Rapeseeds		19 4
Market Arrival:—		
Wheat	..	1000 mds.
Barley	..	200 mds.
Gram	..	300 mds.
Rapeseeds	..	50 mds.

Market Condition: Steady.

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Advisor,
c|o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 27.

Silver—	
Spot	26-1|16
Forward	26-1 16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 27.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 27.

	Per Cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1|4
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3|8
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-19|32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 27.

T.T. Berlin on London	20,41-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	28.42
T.T. Milan on London	89.20
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.10
T.T. London on Prague	163.78

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 27.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	53 3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	54|3
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	54|0
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Afloat to London, Sold	53|9

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SECURITIES IMPROVE ON LOW BANK RATE.

MILL SHARES' STEADY IMPROVEMENT.

TATA IRONS NATURAL RISE.

Bombay, July 28.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill Shares ruled very steady on account of better buying orders for September settlement. This caused some covering in present settlement by shorts and prices ruled steady. Nagpur, Fazal, Pearl and Swadesh were firm. The undertone of the market continues steady but natural reactions may come in an account of liquidations.

TATA IRON SHARES:— terest in these scrips, prices have naturally Owing to an existence of heavy short in that further rise is inevitable as the posi-improved as anticipated and it is possible of gone under any material change beyond tion of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., has However prospects of no dividends makes the knowledge of an intellegent operator. kets will not be unfair: us to believe that unloadings in strong mar

MISCELLANEOUS:— no additional feature. Tramways are fairly Tata Hydros are keeping steady with pected Bombay Burmah's were steady steady. B. B. Petrols are weakening as ex

SECURITIES:— improved to R 77|13|6 on steady buying 3 1|2 per cent paper opened at R77|11 and ws an increase of 422 lacs and the Bank by investors. Imperial Bank Balance sho not in demand and Banks prefer to in-rate is reduced to 4 per cent. Money is oney market is very easy call money 1 1|2 vest in Government Securities. Calcutta m ment papers. This state of easy money per cent. and 2 per cent. against Governm rices of securities. market will result in a steady rise in the p

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 73-8
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/0
Central Co-operativc (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1442-8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352-8.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 127|12
Central India Mining (10) 25-12
Indian Cement (250) 186-4
Katni Cement (40) (D) 625.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 180
Punjab Cement O (10) 7/12.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpurs (10) 7, 52.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 877/8.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 104.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 707-1/2.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 842-8
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 146/4.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69-4.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec O. (1,000) 30, 1085.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,002.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 563-12
Tata Power, P. (1,000) 860.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 345.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25. 941/4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 550.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 483/12.
Centuries (100) 20,430
Crescent (100) 2, 216/4.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 145.
Dawn (250) 55, 715.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Re. 1.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 138/12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 16.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 937-8
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30-12
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 131/4.
Indore Malwa (100) 385.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 240.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 31.
Kohinoor (500) nil. 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6430
Madhavji Dharamsely (100) on, 117-8
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1|2.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 128/12.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1|2.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 317-8
New City Mills (100) 221-4
Pabaney Mills (250) 263-12
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 596/4.
Phoenix (100) 10, 397-8
Simplex (100) 183/12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1 2 70.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8,700.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 27-1|2
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 527-8
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 90.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 27
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,840.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 575.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100) nill 282-8
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 40 nom.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 663/12.t
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, 143-12 Reu.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 207/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 6-1.0.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 10-1|2.
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,200.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15 175.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Re. 1, 24/2.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15/4.
Tata 1st Preferance 142-8
Tata Construction (50) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2n) (100) 89
Tata Iron (O) (75) 50|12.
Tata Iron Defr. (30) 152-8
Telephone Co. (50) 37.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	407 8 0
Bombay Cotton	345 0 0
Bombay Dyeing	941-4
Century	430
Central India	550
Colaba Land	145 0 0
Crescent	216/4
Fabulbhoy	937-8
Finlays	150 0 0
Globe	30 8 0
Gokak	131 4 0
Indian Bleaching	240 0 0
Indore Malwa	385
Kohinoor	1,275 0 0
Madhowjee	118 12 0
Mathuradas	80 0 0
Meyer Sassoon	92 8 0
Mysore	128 12 0
New Great	328 12 0
Pabany	263 12 0
Phenix	397 8 0
Simplex	183 12 0
Swadeshi	527 8 0
Swan Mills	155 0 0
Tata Mills	90 0 0
Govt. paper 3 1|2 per cent	77 13 0
Govt. paper 5 per cent	108 6 6

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

28th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.	In .Ct
Colaba Point ..	0.53	48.80	35 84	35 99
Fort ..	0.80	57.49	39 27	51 50
J. J Hospital ..	0.70	47.08	37 38	44 47

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 28th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0.67	—0.03
Multan ..	0.48	2.03	—0.28
Rawalpindi ..	0.40	5.72	—3.34
Lahore ..	0.17	6.04	—0.55
Hissar ..			
Ambala ..	..	12.29	+2.33
Delhi ..	..	8.39	—1.48
Agra ..	..	7.52	—3.03
Mainpuri ..	0.10	12.69	+3.60
Jhansi ..	0.15	25.34	+10.72
Cawnpore ..	..	14.82	+1.78
Allahabad ..	..	15.40	—0.14
Jacobabad ..	..	0.13	—0.90
Karachi ..	..	2.36	—1.14
Bikaner ..	0.01	4.69	+0.50
Ajmer ..	0.40	5.87	—2.26
Jaipur ..	0.21	7.15	—2.26
Kotah ..	..	7.41	—4.32
Mount Abu ..	5.06	44.65	+21.00
Bhuj ..			
Do. 27th ..	3.10	10.42	+2.81
Dwarka ..			
Veraval ..			
Rajkot ..			
Bhavnagar Para ..			
Surat ..	3.06	24.44	+0.59
Ahmedabad ..	12.28	63.53	+48.83
Do. 27th ..	16.33	51.15	+36.85
Deesa ..	4.56	23.59	—13.34
Do. 27th ..	2.97	19.03	+9.11
Neemuch ..	0.92	7.86	—4.56
Indore ..	0.01	10.58	—4.23
Jubbulpore ..	0.37	19.92	—3.20
Saugor ..	..	23.54	+4.59
Hoshangabad ..	..	24.08	+4.11
Khandwa ..	0.10	22.72	+9.25
Akola ..	..	15.09	+1.06
Amraoti ..	..	24.99	+10.43
Nagpur ..	0.05	30.58	+8.98
Chanda ..	..	40.18	+17.60
Raipur ..	0.03	27.16	+4.93
Bombay ..	0.53	48.80	+7.59
Ratnagiri ..	0.47	53.21	—6.38
Marmagoa ..	0.10	46.70	—11.57
Karwar ..	0.54	?	?
Malegaon ..	0.01	10.49	+1.72
Ahmednagar ..	0.02	9.81	+1.52
Poona ..	0.14	11.18	+0.03
Sholapur ..	..	8.27	+0.38
Bijapur ..	..	5.53	+0.17
Belgaum ..	0.15	25.15	+2.36
Aurangabad ..	0.06	20.24	+8.88
Nizamabad (Indur.) ..	..	19.55	+4.77
Hyderabad ..	..	13.93	+3.41
Mangalore ..	0.68	83.72	+12.63
Calicut ..	0.44	71.62	+9.81
Cochin ..	0.34	50.02	+0.40
Trivandrum ..	0.14	20.55	+0.34
Colombo ..	..	11.96	—0.72
Masulipatam ..	..	12.73	+2.32
Bellary ..	..	5.05	+1.46
Cuddapah ..	..	8.31	+1.88
Madras ..	..	4.87	—0.53
Bangalore ..	..	6.06	—0.53
Coimbatore ..	..	2.79	—0 21
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.14
Negapatam ..	..	2.13	—0.85

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 28TH JULY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0.48" of rain, Rawalpindi 0.40" and Lahore 0.17". Skies are clear over the eastern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the region of rainfall. Temperature was generally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.10" of rain and Jhansi 0.15". Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was below normal in the west of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.65" of rain, Jaipur 0.21", Ajmere 0.40" and Mount Abu 5.06." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind. Temperature was considerably below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No information has been received from stations in Kathiawar. Very heavy rainfall is again reported to have occurred in Gujarat. Surat has had 3.06" of rain, Ahmedabad 12.28", Deesa 4.56" and Neemuch 0.92". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Temperature was markedly below normal in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.37" of rain and Khandwa 0.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Chanda and lower at Khandwa, elsewhere temperature was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.53" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.47", Marmagao 0.10" and Karwar 0.54". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 82.0deg. (2deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 77.4deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The Poona reports 0.14" of rain and Belgaum 1.15". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east of the division and heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north Bombay Deccan; the minimum was nearly normal throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The deep depression over south Rajputana has remained almost stationary and has again caused very heavy rainfall in Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Punjab, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.44" at Calicut, 0.34" at Cochin and 0.14" at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is probable in Rajputana.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.609 inches (.076 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.526 inches (.103 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .32 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m 76.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 degrees (2 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (0.1 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. w. s. w.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind is 24 hours 293 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eyual to 10).

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.53 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 16.28 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 43.87 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT IN ALIBAG

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is understood that Mr. F. J. Ginwala M.L.C. has given notice of his intention to move a resolution in the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council in connection with the discontent caused by the coereive meaures taken by Government to recover the increase in the land assessment in Alibag Taluka. The landholders of the Taluka hope that the members of the Council will support the resolution, and Government will be pleased to give effect to the Council's recommendation and redress the grievances of the rayats. The question of land assessment affects all agriculturists, Hindus and Mahomedans, alike.

In the bulletin lately issued by the Grievances Committee of Alibag and in the memorial submitted to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council it is shown how the profits of agriculture, which can entitle Government to demand a proportionate enhancement of the assessment of land revenue in revision according to section 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, have not materially increased. I may add here that though the net profit of agriculture, including the interest on initial capital spent, per acre of the very best rice land in the best year in Alibag may be about sixty rupees, such lands are few and far between. The greater part of the lands under the rice crop hardly yields even twenty rupees as net profit per acre. The reason of this substantial difference is that the expenses of cultivating the best as well as the inferior lands are generally the same, while the output of the crops in the latter lands is scarcely sixty, per cent. of that in the former, and the rice being of an inferior quality fetches a considerably less price. Besides this, the vagaries of the monsoons, the deficiency of agricultural cattle and want of sufficient manure have much reduced the net profits from all kinds of lands. The assessment of revenue on the inferior lands is from sixty to eighty per cent. of that of the best lands. The poorer and middle class landholders, who generally own such inferior lands, find the land tax thereon very unbearable.

The assessment was abnormally enhanced in the first revision more than thirty years ago and there is no valid reason for raising it 33 and 66 per cent. in second revision. Some varkas or grass lands assessed at 4 annas per acre at the original survey being converted into rice lands by the owners at enormous cost and labour were assessed at three rupees or thereabouts per acre in revision and thus the proviso to section 107 not to tax improvements made by the holders was set at nought. Unconverted "Varkas" lands were also heavily assessed for their prospective values. Numerous instances of converted lands remaining fallow for want of water and for other causes can be quoted. Bagayat or garden lands have also been heavily assessed for revenue, although the profits therefrom are very inconsiderable.—Yours etc.

R. L. GHARAT.

Awas, July 25th, 1927.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 27.

October ..	18.77—.09
December ..	19.04—.06
January ..	19.12—.06
March ..	19.32—.06
May ..	19.46—.06
Middling Spot ..	18.70—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 27.

October ..	18.68—.12
January ..	19.01—.09
Middling Spot ..	18.38—.13

NEW YORK.

New York, July 27.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York, 10-30 a.m.	
October ..	18.91
January ..	19.23
March ..	19.42
New York, Noon Call.	
October ..	18.80
January ..	19.12
March ..	19.32
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
October ..	18.83
January ..	19.12
March ..	19.32

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 27.

July ..	9.91—.06
August ..	9.91—.07
September ..	9.98—.07
October ..	10.04—.06
November ..	10.07—.06
December ..	10.12—.06
January ..	10.18—.06
February ..	10.19—.06
March ..	10.24—.07
April ..	10.25—.07
May ..	10.30—.07
June ..	10.30—.07
July ..	10.31—.07
Middling Spot ..	10.13—.02

SALES.

Liverpool, July 27.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
Sales on Speculation ..	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 27.

Seinde, Good ..	8.20
,, Fully Good ..	8.40
,, Fine ..	8.60
Bengal, Good ..	8.20
,, Fully Good ..	8.40
,, Fine ..	8.60
Oomra, Good ..	8.60
,, Fully Good ..	8.85
,, Fine ..	9.10
Broach, Good ..	8.65
,, Fully Good ..	8.95
,, Fine ..	9.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 27.

July	19.29 plus .11
August	19.29 plus .11
September	19.29 plus .11
October	19.29 plus 11
November	19.29 plus .11
December	19.10 plus .10
January	19.10 plus .10
February	19.09 plus .11
March	19.06 plus .11
April	19.06 plus .11
May	19.05 plus .11
June	19.05 plus .11
July	19.05 plus .11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.60—.20

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 27.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and Co.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-3|4
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-1|8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£86-3|4
Conversion Loan	£76-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	£102
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£57-1 4
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£61-1|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p. c. Sterling Load	£71-1|8
Consols	£54-5|8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£101-1|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-1 2

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 27.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt. delivery Sellers, August	31-|7-1|2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt. delivery, Paid, Sept.-Dec.	31|11-1|4

LONDON METALS.

London, July 27.

Copper, English Best Selected	£59-5|8
Copper, Braziers	£69-1|2
Yellow Metal	£63
Spelter, Hard Indian Bands	£24-5|8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-1 8
Tin, English Ingots	£286-3|4

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET

PROFIT TAKING ADVISABLE

Bombay, July 28.

AMERICA:—

A week of erratic fluctuations meeting with pressure at higher levels and yet keeping the market at tension closed yesterday at 31 points higher for January futures, state Messrs. Vurdhman and Co.

Weevil menace and adverse crop reports were freely circulated and the trade now feels convinced that weevil is not after all the mere creation of propagandist but a reality. Irrespective of any process reasoning the quick recoveries that follow at declines are enough to shake the confidence of confirmed bears. However, the fact that the prices have sufficiently advanced to realise profits is temporarily retarding further higher prices. With private crop estimates so conflicting we are unable to say now at what price the New Crop will be marketed. Nevertheless, the fact is obvious that reduced acreage, late season, less use of fertilizers, grassy soil, wet weather and weevil cannot but substantially reduce the size of the crop and lead to higher prices eventually. On Monday next Secretary Hester will announce his estimate of carry-over. The first crop estimate report by the Bureau will be issued on 8th August, and the convulsions usually associated with such prognostications may cause some profit takings and squaring up of business. The fact cannot be ignored that we are gradually reaching the top level before the usual autumnal depression sets in with the movement of the crop and hedge selling.

Therefore, while we are not for going short at present, we think it better for longs to take profits at current attractive prices and wait for more favourable opportunities to sell for the temporarily seasonal depression.

BOMBAY:—

Never, perhaps, during the past few months the local cotton market was so excited with large fluctuations at last week. Until Saturday prices were kept steady owing to scarcity of contracts but on Monday the market took a definite turn for higher prices. Heavy nervous shorts coverings ensued on the next day on improved reports from New York and the local sentiment being very excited refused to believe in lower prices just in front of it. There was another wave of buying yesterday on account of heavy rains and floods in Broach and Gujrat areas causing serious damage to the New Crop. The net improvement for the week is about Rs. 20.

With the scanty information available is too early now to assess the damage in the flood areas in terms of bales. But it cannot be denied that the loss is heavy. It will take some weeks more to start replanting wherever possible. It can be safely presumed now that the recent floods in long staple areas will carry with them some permanent features till the end of the season; a late movement of the crop and deterioration in staples reducing the tenderable quantity may lead to a scramble if not an actual squeeze—for Broach styles.

Ahmedabad market reports read better and there appears to be some improved demand for local mill goods.

A stage will soon come when the present excitement after an advance of nearly Rs. 50 during this month will reach a satiation point and therefore we advise taking profits on all recent purchases and acting later on as circumstances then warrant.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

LOWER PRICES LOOKED FOR MESSRS CHRYSTAL CO'S VIEWS

Bombay, 28th July 27.

The advance has continued but since the last two days there has been a reactionary tendency. Yesterday evening we received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Crop accounts good. Do not think boll-weevil activity increasing. Think we are entitled to some re-action after this advance, but local operators bullish."

The official weekly weather report published yesterday states that the progress of the crop has been fair to good, with satisfactory fruiting except in the extreme North West. It also states that the Boll-weevil has been fairly active.

After the experience of the American farmer last year when he had to sell his crop at very low prices, this year he is doing his best to make the most of any bullish factor. He has been helped by the bullish sentiment amongst speculators and the shortage of contracts owing to most of the carryover from the old crop being in the hands of consumers. The result has been that bears have been thoroughly frightened, and whilst fresh bears are tempted by the price level, most of them are of opinion they might do even better by waiting a little longer.

In such markets it is difficult to give advice for the immediate future. In view of the progress being made by the crop we adhere to the opinion previously expressed by ourselves that we do not think this coming crop can be marketed without a decline in price. Hedge selling commenced last Saturday—a fortnight earlier than a year ago—and when this supply of contracts brodens we look for a considerable amount of long liquidation and lower prices.

During the week the local market has more than kept pace with the advance at home and this morning's question are about Rs. 20|- higher than a week ago. This advance has been largely caused by the weather conditions in Gujarat where there has been very heavy rain, so heavy in places as to cause serious flooding. Many places are still cut off from telegraphic communication so that it is yet difficult to obtain exact information about the damage. We gather this must be serious. Replanting in a large area will be necessary but where the land takes a long time to dry up it is questionable if a satisfactory outturn can be looked for. Monsoon rains have been generous in almost all other districts, and sunshine all over the cotton districts is now essential. The nervousness in the market has been accentuated by heavy purchases by option dealers. We look for very sensitive markets. The result of the sharp advance here with the easier tone at home has pushed Indian prices right out of parity and should the parity go any worse we would recommend purchases in Liverpool against sales locally.

During the week there has been only a moderate demand for ready cotton and so far exporters have shown little or no interest in New Corps.

There has been a fairly good turnover in the local cloth market but at prices which would be considered ruinous to the Mills had they to buy cotton a current prices.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Assitant Judge, Poona, pending further orders.

The leave on average pay for two months granted to Mr. L. R. Mallandaine, Registrar, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, is extended by four months.

Mr. S. B. Vaidya, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, to be an Additional District Magistrate in the district of Dharwar and to invest him with all the powers of a District Magistrate under all Acts for the time being in force.

Mr. H. M. Leverett, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for five months and twenty-two days with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. D. B. T. Judge of the Indian (Imperial) Police Service has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for four months in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. G.F.S. Collins, to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Collector of Poona from the date he takes over charge from Mr. P. B. Haigh, till relieved by Mr. E. G. Taylor,

Mr. Abdul Kadir Muhammad Hussain, District Deputy Collector, is granted leave on average pay for one month and nineteen days in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, is granted, with effect from 1st November 1927, leave on average pay for six months and 22 days followed by leave on half average pay for four months and 21 days with permision to prefix the portion of the winter vacation from 15th October 1927 to 31st October 1927 to the leave.

Dr. D. M. Bhatavadekar, has been granted leave on average pay for three months and ten days with effect from 21st June 1927.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Political Agent, Bhor, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. P. B. Haigh, till relieved by Mr. E. G. Taylor.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for three months and twenty-nine days

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Slight rain during week in parts of Sind; more rain required in the hilly tract of Karachi. In the Presidency proper and in the Indian States rainfall was sufficient and well distributed except in parts of Poona and Belgaum where more rain is required. A break in rain is needed in parts of Deccan. Sowing which is in progress generally has been retard in the Deccan owing to heavy rainfall. Transplanation in progress generally and almost completed in Konkan. Germinated crops in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar. Supply of water was sufficient except in parts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind.	25 to 53
Gujarat	30 to 41
Konkan.	29 to 38
Deccan.	23 to 43
Karnatak	34 to 36

LINSEED.

London, July 27.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, July.-Aug., Shipment, Sellers	£17-15-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers Aug.-Sept.	£17-17-6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, Shipment, Antwerp, Paid, Aug.-Sept.	£16-2-6
Linseed, Bombay, Shipment Sellers, July-Aug.	£18-15-0

COMPANY MEETING

CURRIMBHOY MILLS, CO,, LTD.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Currimbhoy Mills Company Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Company's office on Outram Road, Fort Bombay, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., presiding. The directors' report for the year ended 31st March 1927 showed a loss of Rs. 161,174-15-11 which had been written off from the reserve fund. The directors stated that a new debenture loan of Rs. 20,000,00 was raised for a term of 7 years bearing interest at 7 per cent. for the purpose of paying on the existing debenture loan of that amount. Under the debenture deed it was provided that a debenture director was to be nominated. The present articles of association of the company did not provide for such debenture director and the articles had to be amended accordingly. The directors had issued a notice for convening an extraordinary meeting to make the necessary alterations in the articles of association of the company. They further stated that during the year under report the mill industry had to pass through very difficult times. Particularly during the latter half of the year, on account of rapid fall in the price of cotton, the price of cloth and yarn gave way considerably and as their mill produced more yarn than cloth the working was effected more adversely. During the year under report they had purchased from the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. their electric equipment of both motors and transformers at their mill so that since the date of the purchase the company had to pay according to the rate for the supply of power only. The directors expressed their deep sense of regret for the sad death of Sir Sassoon David, Bart, K.C.S.I. He was chairman of the board since the inception of the company and took keen interest in the welfare of the company. As a debenture director had to be on the board after the new debentures were issued and as there was no provision in the articles for such directors, their directors appointed Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand as an additional director.

The report was adopted, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors and auditors were appointed.

EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS.

Another meeting of the shareholders of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., was held at the same place, Sir Fazulbhoy Currrimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., presiding. The directors' report for the year ended 31st March 1927, showed a loss of Rs. 86,077-13-7 after deducting the credit balance of Rs. 858 -2-5 brought forward from the last account. The loss had been written off from the reserve fund. The same reasons were mentioned for the difficult period through which the mill had passed as in the case of the Currimbhoy Mills, Ltd. The directors regretted the death of Sir Sassoon David Bart., K.C.S.I., who was chairman of the board since the inception of their company and who took keen interest in the welfare of the company.

The report was adopted, Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected directors and auditors were appointed.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Premier Mills, Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon in the company's office on Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E. presiding. The directors' report for the period of fifteen months ended 31st March, 1927, showed a profit of Rs. 18,462-2-0 which they recommended should be carried forward. The report further stated that as the shareholders must be aware, an important scheme of re-organisation was carried through during the period under report under which the original capital of Rs. 20,00,000 was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000 and further capital of Rs. 18,00,000 was issued and a sum of Rs. 8,00,000 was voluntarily given up by the agents with a view to put the company in a sound fiancial condition. The directors washed to put before the shareholders the position of the company as it stood after the above scheme was carried out. They therefore decided to have the balance sheet and profit and loss account brought down to 31st March 1927 as by that time the scheme was completely put through. The balance sheet now before the shareholders showed the position of the company after it had been re-organised as above stated. The directors stated that during the period under report the mill industry had to pass through very difficult times. During the latter part of the year 1926, on account of the rapid fall in the price of cotton, the price of cloth gave way considerably, and the demand for cloth was much reduced. The heavy interest charges which their company had to pay during the entire period of the report had to a great extent reduced their profits but the saving in interest which had been effected by the above scheme, the directors believed would enable them to show much better results for the current year. The weaving shed of their mills had been reorganised so as to ensure more efficient and profitable working. The directors regretted the death of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K. C. S. I. who was chairman of their board since the inception of their company. He took keen interest in the welfare of their company.

The report was adopted, the appointment of Mr. Habib Currimbhoy as a director of their company was confirmed, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., K. C. S. I., were re-elected directors and auditors were appointed.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Ltd., held on Wednesday afternoon in the office of the company on Outram Road, Fort, Bombay and presided over by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., the resolution for altering the articles of associatiton circulated among the shareholders was passed.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on "Respect all Prophets and Religions," C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

The s.s. "Kaiser-I-Hind" with English mails of July 14 due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League: R. A. vs. R. A. M. C. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Urgent meeting of Improvement Board to protest against the Legislative Council's overruling the Board's decision re-fees of members. Corporation Hall, 3-40 p.m.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

Lokmanya Anniversary celebrations: Public meeting in Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to four per cent.—A.P.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 30th inst.

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT.

The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, writes:—

"The Government Book Depot will be located in the new Government Press Building at Charni Road Gardens from the 1st August 1927."

TEA PARTY TO SIR C. P. R. IYER.

For meeting Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Provincial Scout Commissioner, Madras Presidency, Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran is giving him a tea party to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at the Sir Chunilal Mehta Hut, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Crimnal Sessions and classified in Group "B" are required to attend at the High Court on the 2nd floor this Friday morning, the 29th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

ANOTHER PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and Shri Rashtriya Shala a public meeting will be held on Monday, the 1st August at 9 p.m. in Asoka Swadeshi Stores Building, 1st floor, Bombay, to celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

The first annual general meeting of the Indian National Party, Bombay, will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort, transact the following business:—To adopt the annual report for the year 1926-27 and to elect a New Council for the ensuing year.

RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

Under the auspices of the School of Economics and Sociology Prof. R. M. Joshi of Sydenham College will deliver a lecture on "The Difficulties of Research in Economics in India" at the University South Wing, First Floor, on Friday, the 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death nil; Cholera attack 1, deaths 2; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 69. Total mortality this day last year was 118.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	July 28.
Previous Closing Rate	.. 19.12
To-day's Opening Rate	.. 19.09
Difference	.. —.03
To-day's Closing Rate	.. 19.22
Difference	plus .10

LIVERPOOL.

	July 28.
Previous Closing Rate	.. 10.18
To-day's Opening Rate	.. 10.15
Difference	.. —.03
To-day's Closing Rate	.. 10.04
Difference	.. —.014

Broach April/May Expectation 392-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 28.
Silver Ready	25-14-0
Difference	0-3-0 lower
Silver Forward	25-14-0
Difference	0-3-0 lower

Tone of Market: India and China sold.

HIGH COURT.

MR. JUSTICE BLACKWELL

FEELS BETTER AND TO RESUME ON MONDAY.

Mr. Justice Blackwell who suddenly fainted on the dais at the High Court while hearing an appeal with two other judges on Thursday, is now better.

His Lordship, however, requires complete rest and will not, therefore, attend the Court this week, but is likely to resume on Monday next.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR

ARRIVES TO-DAY FROM ENGLAND

Mr. Justice J. D. Davar who has been appointed an additional judge of the Bombay High Court arrives by to-day's mail steamer from England.

His Lordship will assume charge of his office to-day.

CLAIM FOR SALARY.

TEMPLE PUJARI GETS A DECREE

Mr. Justice Jhaveri at the High Court heard the suit filed by Vasudeo Kashinath Joshi, a Pujari of the Mahadeo's Temple at Bhuleshwar to recover a sum of Rs. 4,680 from the Trstees of the Temple, being arrears due as his pay and the expenses for the Puja (worshipping) ceremonies.

The plaintiff alleged that in 1910 his father used to work as a Pujari in the said temple and, in a suit filed in this court a scheme was sanctioned for the management of the same temple one of the terms being to spend Rs. 65 per month after the Puja ceremonies and the salary of the Pujari. Thereafter, for 18 months the trustees regularly paid the said amount to him, but subsequently the payment was stopped.

In 1922, the Pujari demanded his arrears of pay from the Trustees through his solicitors, and one of the trustees admitted his claim for the previous three years. After that some arrangement was arrived at between the Trustees and the Pujari, the trustees promising him to pay Rs. 130 per month. But this promise was not fulfilled and hence the plaintiff filed the present suit to recover his dues.

Mr. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Motilal Setalvad instructed by Ardeshar Hormusji and Dinshaw appeared for the defendants.

After hearing both the parties His Lordship passed a consent-decree for Rs. 2,000 and cost against the trustees.

GAMING ON A PUBLIC STREET

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

A bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Khan Bahadur Curtas and Mr. Dimtikar sitting at Mazagon police court, disposed of an interesting case of street gambling in which a Chinaman, Angew, was charged. Deputy-Inspector Samson of the Nagpada police station, informed the court, that owing to the prevalence of street gaming at Kamatipura, plain-clothes constables were ordered to patrol the locality. On 15th June last, the accused was seen by a constable accepting bets from a Hindu, and on being arrested, the sum of Rs. 80 in loose cash and betting slips in Chinese and Muathi Script were found on his person.

Mr. St. John, pleader, appearing on behalf of the accused, urged that the prosecution had failed to prove that any betting trasactions had really passed between the accused and the Hindu who has absconded. The slips were all made out in the handwriting of the same person but there was nothing to show that they were in the handwrting of the accused.

The court, on hearing Mr. Samson, held that the evidence against the accused, was not satisfactory, acquitted the accused and ordered the moneys found on his person to be returned to him.)

"VARTMAN" CASE.

LAHORE, July 28.

When the High Court reassembled this morning Sir Mahomed Shafi, counsel for the Crown in the "Risala Vartman" case commenced his arguments and had not concluded when the Court rose for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

Counsel read the English translation of the article "Sair-I-Dozakh" and submitted that it was a most scurrillous and malicious satire and the most slang language had been used about Prophet Mahomed and his wives. Counsel could not conceive of a more atrocious and revolting word picture of the founder of a religion.

Counsel further submitted that it was proved from evidence that accused Gyanchand was the printer and publisher of the journal "Risala Vartman" and it was legally no defence for the accused to say that he was absent from Amritsar when the article was printed.

Counsel next referred to the reply given by accused Gyanchand to the charge framed by the court and that given by Debisharan Sharma the alleged author of the article in question. Sir Mahomed dealt at length with the points adduced by Debisharan Sharma and submitted that the explanation given by him was false.—A.P.

POLICE INSPECTOR ON TRIAL.

CHARGED WITH WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

SEQUEL TO MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

The case in which Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station, stood charged with wrongful confinement of Syed and Morad, two Mahomedans came for hearing beore Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday. Mr. F. J. Patel, appeared for the complainant, while Inspector Wagl ewas defended by Police Prosecator Mr. Manker.

This case was the offshoot of another case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which the present complainants were charged with assaulting one Ibrahim Abu and also with disorderly behaviour. The complainants were marched to the Police Station, where it was alleged, Inspector Wagle did not bail them out in spite of the representations of Mr. Patel, then uleader, twice. The complainants who were then accused were placed before a Bench of Hon. Presidency Magistrates and were released on bail. They were then charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with assaulting Ibrahim Abu and were acquitted. The Court at the same time had passed strictures against Inspector Wagle in not releasing the accused on bail though the offence was bailable.

Mr. Manker for Inspector Wagle applied for postponement of the case as Inspector Wagle had appealed to the High Court to expunge the remarks passed against the Police.

Mr. Patel having not objected to this, the case was postponed for a month.

FATAL ASSAULT IN HOTEL.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO BE HANGED,

Death sentence was passed by Mr. Justice Baker at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a Mahomedan mill-operative Nanoo Chattoo aged 30 who was unanimously found guilty of murder.

The Advocate-General appeared for the prsecution and Mr. Naronha for the defence.

On June 7 last, the accused went to a tea shop of Ardeshar Hormusji Irani at Nana's Chowk, Gowalia Tank. He took a cup of tea and called out the boy Yusuf Ahmed who was serving there, on the pretext that he wanted to talk to him. On the boy's refusal, the accused walked up to him, and stabbed him on the back with a knife. The victim was dragged out and further injuries were inflicted on him. A servant named Sarfuddin who intervened was also stabbed by the accused. Sarfuddin ran in the direction of the police Chowky, followed by Yusuf. The accused, however, overtook the latter, threw him down and again hacked him with the knife. An officer of the Fire Brigade who happened to witness the incident wrenched the knife from his hand and made him over to the police. The boy died the same day.

His Lordship in his charge to the jury expressed the opinion that the murder was perpetrated with unusual atrocity and the accused was labouring under violent emotions.

The jury having returned a unanimous verdict of guilty His Lordship sentenced him to be hanged.

LOOK OUT!

TO-MORROW'S ISSUE

SELECTIONS FOR

POONA RACES

BY

"SENEX"

MAHARAO RAJA OF BUNDI DEAD

The State Council, Bundi, wires under date Bundi, 28th July:—

"Extremely sorry to inform that His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubirsinghji Saheb Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.O. of Bundi breathed his last at 3-15 p.m. on 26th July, 1927, despite all medical efforts that could be available to combat his disease."

(His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur whose death has been announced at the age of 58 has been ailing for some time past. His Highness was born in 21st September, 1869, and succeeded to the 'gadi' of Bundi State in the March of 1889. Full powers were invested in His Highness in the year following his accession to the 'gadi.' The Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the South-east of Rajputana. The Chief of Bundi the head of the Hera Sept of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century. The State is administered by His Highness the Maharao Raja and a Coun of eight in an old fashioned manner).

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

COTTON MERCHANT'S COMPLAINT

SOMMONS ISSUED AGAINST EX-EMPLOYEE

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate issued summons on Thursday against Sorabji B. Morris, an ex-employee of the Bombay Cotton Co. on the information lodged by Mr. Phirozeshah Sorabji Guzdar, a cotton merchant and partner of Messrs Bombay Cotton Co.

The action arose out of an anonymous letter alleged to have been addressed by the accused to Sir Hormusji C. Adenwala.

On June 25 in which the complainant was described in grossly defamatory terms. The letter which was read in the Court called upon Sir Hormusji to discontinue connections with the complainant because he was "a mean fellow, a white thug, a scoundrel, a damaged character and a cheat." The letter also stated that the complainant ought not to have been appointed Treasurer of the Iran League because he would misappropriate money.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar at-law appeared for the complainant and said the accused bore his client ill-will on account of a decree for Rs. 10,000 (rupees ten thousand) passed by the High Court in a previous dispute. The accused, therefore, started insulting complainant many times, and the letter addressed to Sir Hormusji was in the handwriting of the accused.

The accused was asked to apologise, but having failed to do so, the complainant prayed for a process.

His Worship issued summons against the accused.

KHAN BAHADUR K. J. PETIGARA ON LEAVE

RAO SAHEB PATWARDHAN ACTS AS SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

The following notification appears in Thursday Gazette of the Bombay Government:—

Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, I.S.O., Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, has been granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 6th July 1927.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Inspector Rao Saheb S. R. Patwardhan to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, vice Khan Bahadur Petigara with effect from the 6th July 1927.

GRANT ROAD-BORIVLI QUADRUPLED SECTION.

TO BE OPEN FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON OCT 31

The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, having inspected the quadrupled section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, between Grant Road and Borivli, a length of 18.980 miles on the 5 ft 6 ins. gauge, authorised the opening of the whole section for the carriage of public passengers with effect from 31st October 1926.

"RESPECT ALL PROPHETS & RELIGIONS"

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Munshi, Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Horniman, Munshi, G. K. Nariman, J. K. Mehta, J. M. Mehta, B. G. Kher, E. R. Hirji Behedin, etc., will speak on "Our Sacred Duty To-day—Respect All Prophets and Religions." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

LATE LOKMANYA TILAK

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, The Girgaum District Congress Committee, The Swarajya Sabha, The Central Khilafat Committee, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and Rashtriya Sthri Sabha a public meeting will be held on Monday, the 1st Agust, 1927, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the Anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, B. F. Bharucha, Maulana Shaukat Ali, J. K. Mehta, K. P. Khadilkar and others will speak. After the meeting there will be a procession to Chowpatty Sands (Weather permitting).

FIGHTING MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

"DON'T WASTE MONEY IN DRIBLETS."

QUESTION OF COST IN CORPORATION

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday evening Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, moved:—

"That a Committee composed of the members of Corporation be requested in consultation with the Commissioner to submit a report as to the cause or causes which led to the revision of the supervisig, etc., staff of the Engineering Department in 1921-22 under which the cost of the staff on the Revenue side of the Engineering Department rose by 330 per cent, and their number by 250 per cent and under which Mistries were created Inspectors, Inspectors became Sub-Engineers, Sub-Engineers became Junior and Senior Assistant Engineers, etc., and an annual burden of 4 lakhs of rupees was imposed on the rate-payers of the City.

2. That the Committee be also requested to report as to whether the salaries of these posts and their number should not be reduced to the pre-revision period."

3. That the Committee be empowered to call persons and papers.

4. That the Commissioner be requested to help the Committee in all possible ways.

"ABSOLUTELY WRONG AND MISLEADING."

The Municipal Commissioner said the figures stated by Dr. Viegas were absolutely wrong and misleading. He, however, suggested that if the Corporation wanted to consider the proposition, they should refer it to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

The amendment being put to the vote was lost and the original proposition was carried.

APPOINTMENT OF MALARIA EXPERT

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Chairman Anti Malarial Measures in the City of Bombay, stating that the Advisory Committee appointed by Government to discuss ways and means of carrying out the recommendations of Dr. Bentley for adopting Anti-Malarial Measures in the City of Bombay recommended to Government in April 1926 amongst other proposals that a Malarial Resurvey of the City was necessary and should be made by an expert Malariologist. The Committee further recommended that the cost of the expert and his staff, if any, should be borne by Government and that of the Malarial Measures by the Corporation. Government now intimate that they are prepared to appoint an expert provided the authorities concerned, viz., The Bombay Municipality, Port Trust and Military Authorities contribute to the cost which is estimated by them at Rs. 25,000 in round figures and that they have already provided in the current year's budget a sum of Rs. 6,250 as their share.

At their meeting held on 17th June 1927, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Municipality should contribute Rs. 6,250 the equivalent of the Government contribution (in addition to placing at the disposal of the Malariolist the laboratory of the Malaria Department, the equipment and such number of the Inspectorial Staff as he may require) and all public bodies be requested to contribute a sum of Rs. 2,5000 each but in the event of refusal by any of these bodies, the deficit be made good by the Corporation. All the bodies were accordingly written to, but only two, viz., Bombay Improvement Trust and Port Trust have acceded to the Committee's request. The other bodies have declined to contribute, 'vide' copies of their replies attached herewith. In these circumstances, unless the deficit of Rs. 13,750 is made good by the Corporation the appointment of an expert, which is quite necessary for the benefit of the health of the general public, is not possible and my Committee, therefore, recommend that the said amount should be borne by the Corporation. As the Survey must be commenced before the monsoon is over and Malaria becomes rampant, it is desirable that the appointment should be made as early as possible.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved to sanction Rs. 13,750 asked for by the Anti-Malaria Measures Committee.

BOUNDEN DUTY OF CORPORATION.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded the proposition and said it was the bounden duty of the Corporation to look to the health of the City and reduce the mortality caused by malaria.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that only the Corporation's contribution, viz: Rs. 6,250 be sanctioned.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara seconded the amendment.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved another amendment that the moiety of Rs. 13,750 be sanctioned, provided Government undertook to pay the other half. That the Government be requested to call upon the two Railway Companies, especially the G.I.P. Railway to fill up without inordinate delay the drenches which existed by the side of their line in the City.

Mr. S. A. Mantri seconded the amendment.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebebedin moved a third amendment to record the letter, while Dr. C.J. Cursetji moved a fourth amendment to refer the matter to the Public Health Committee.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot moved a fifth amendment to ask Government to share the deficit by half bringing the Corporation's contribution to about Rs. ten thousand.

Mr. Shashrabudhe moved a sixth amendment that nothing should be paid, until railway companies paid their contributions.

DON'T WASTE MONEY IN DRIBLETS

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh advised the Corporation not to waste money in driblets, as, to eradicate malaria completely, it required not thousands but lacs, and even crores of rupees. He gave an instance of the Panama Canal which was the worst malaria spot but was now transformed into one of the best sanitary places in the world because crores of rupees were spent over it.

From September, to November he said, large area of lands on the railway lines provided excellent breeding ground for malaria, but the Municipal Corporation had no power to touch railway companies as under the Municipal Act they could only compel the mill-owners and land-lords to take measures to eradicate malaria. It was not the question of getting rid of mosquitoes, he said, but also of money and power and authority to wipe out malaria.

A closure was moved at this stage and the question being put to the vote the amendment of Dr. Viegas was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

Men and Matters.

Major Pagson, the official water diviner, appears to have a slogan as good as that of Lord Curzon for the advancement of British interests in India. "Ours to administer, yours to exploit" was the late ex-Viceroy's advice to his jatwallahs of the commercial world in India.

• • • • •

Major Pogson's motto evidently is "mine to indicate, yours to excavate." The official water diviner indicates and passes on. The District Boards and the ryots have to excavate and find the water—if they can. As for the Major, he has done his job. Very good job—for the Major.

• • • • •

What a contempt has the great Moghul of the G. I. P. Railway for those who agitate on behalf of the voiceless millions of third class travellers who suffer from the latest G.I.P. stunt of expecting their ticket collectors to find a certain percentage of frauds week after week!

• • • • •

According to him the idea of the agitation was "to release railway control and get back to the old system whereby it was an easy matter to travel without ticket and with excess luggage." Is this not a condemnation of the system of checking and supervision which continued so long on the G.I.P.?

• • • • •

Would the Agent of the G.I.P. were he a servant of a British Railway Company, dare advance a similar argument to its directorate or to the travelling public? There would be a hue and cry about the Railway's incompetancy to manage its own affairs.

• • • • •

What the travelling public in India, and the third class travelling public in particular, desire is adequate facilities for buying tickets and having luggage weighed. Even at Bori Bunder the facilities for booking luggage are astonishingly meagre. But, of course, "human animals" in the eyes of a certain type of Railway official only exist for being bullied and harassed.

• • • • •

When the question of giving an address to "Sak" was discussed lately Sir Dinshaw M. Petit was good enough to blurt out that "Sak" was not even fit for tying the boot-laces of the late lamented "G.O.M." Knowing his views, it really speaks volumes for Sir Dinshaw's large-heartedness to be present at the ceremony of initiating into Zoroastrianism the sons and daughters of "Sak" lately held in London.

• • • • •

"Where's that 'half a loaf'?" enquires Mr. M. Patel, in connection with the wharf promised to Uranites by Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu. Evidently the latter has given it away to a Government or military bakery as a sample for baking loaves therein.

• • • • •

Doctor (to Young Wife): "So your husband talks in his sleep. It will be difficult to prevent that."

Young Wife: "I don't want it prevented. I just want to know what to do to make him talk more distinctly."

REDUCTION OF FARES.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1927.

WHEN WILL BOMBAY AWAKE?

The news from Gujarat is as grave as it is meagre. There is one quarter, however, where the gravity of the situation does not seem to have been realised in an adequate manner and that is the Government of Bombay. Replying to a question by Mr. Narsindas Beachar whether they had any information to give about the floods and the havoc they had wrought, the Revenue Member regretted that they were not in a position to give information regarding the calamity in Gujarat and stated that it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage so soon. And to the suggestion of Mr. Mukadam to wire to local authorities to render assistance to the people thrown out of their houses he gave the reply that there was no reason to suppose that the local officers would not do their duty. The replies were as disappointing, we had almost said callous, as they were perfunctory. But, perhaps, nothing else could be expected from an unimaginative and wooden bureaucracy. But what is really amazing is the non-chalant attitude of the members of the Council who, unmoved by the tragedy that is being enacted in thousands of homes in afflicted Gujarat, passed on to their business without telling the Government what they were required to do immediately and getting an assurance from them that they would do their duty in the most expeditious and efficient manner possible.

The first duty of the Government is to keep themselves fully informed of the situation. We grant that it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the extent of the damage caused so soon when communication is intercepted. But in these modern days, trains and telegraphs are not the only means at the disposal of a civilised Government. Has it ever occured to our complacent bureaucrats that aeroplanes can be used to ascertain the extent of the damage, if not to communicate with the afflicted areas? Why have the Government of Bombay not yet requisitioned from the Government of India the use of as many aeroplanes as are available for this purpose and, what is more, for the provision of food supplies and clothing to villages and towns where they are required? Are the aeroplanes for which the Indian tax-payer pays to be used only for the purpose of overawing the people on the Frontier. The Hon. Mr. Rieu evidently imagines that he uttered a profound truth when he declared that there was no reason to suppose that the local officers would not do their duty. The member who asked the question did not make any such suggestion. The suggestion that he did make was what the public are anxious should be given effect to. The local officers will certainly do their duty. But it is notorious they are bound by red-tape and restrictive rules. The calamity in Gujarat is an unparalleled one. Extraordinary measures are required to deal with it. It is, therefore, imperative that local officials should be stimulated in the endeavours they are presumed to be making to cope with an unprecedented situation, by special instruction and encouragement from the higher authorities. The work in the Council is important. But more important still is the call of suffering Gujarat. The place of the Revenue Member and even of "His Excellency the Governor is not to-day in Poona but in Broach or as near the affected area as possible.

But if the Government of Bombay seem to be strangely apathetic the citizens of Bombay and other parts of the Presidency seem to be not less so. It is time the citizens of Bombay woke up and took steps to requisition the Sheriff to call a public meeting to concert immediate measures for the relief of the distress. It may not be possible yet to ascertain the extent of the damage. But immense damage has been done and thousands of human beings are and will soon be in need of relief. Not a moment, therefore, must be lost to collect money for the purpose and to set up a well-organised machinery and a corps of volunteers. The prompt manner in which the Congress workers in Broach have responded to the call of suffering should be an example to Bombay which owes a great debt to Gujarat.

UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

The University Reform Bill, now before the Legislative Council, is with all its imperfections, a distinct advance on the present position. Some of these imperfections, we have already commented upon. There are many others which, though apparently of a detailed character, detract much from the general democratic spirit of the new constitution. Most of these refer to the excessive control of the University by the Government. The question of official Chancellorship may, unfortunately, be taken as being settled for the time being. But it must be remembered that many of the Councillors who voted for an official Chancellor did so in the hope of being able to curtail his powers considerably and we trust the Council will see that if the Governor remains a Chancellor, his powers are merely nominal. Government's powers under the Bill are needlessly wide. In the first place the Governor Chancellor can nominate as as many as forty Fellows, that is, fifteen more than all the registered graduates can elect. And these are in addition to the dozen or so official Fellows. Even the Minister for Education admitted in the Council that he had thought at first that thirty nominated Fellows should suffice, but that he was persuaded by another Minister to raise the number to forty so as to secure greater powers to safeguard the interests of minority communities. But for this purpose and others thirty nominations should have more than sufficed.

Let us consider now some other powers of the Government. The Chancellor appoints the Vice-Chancellor, practically the Chief Executive Officer of the University. Then the appointment of even the Rector, next in rank to the Vice-Chancellor, is subject to the approval of Government. There is no reason why in one of the oldest and best Universities in India the Vice-Chancellor should not be elected as he is in the Allahabad, Nagpur and Andhra Universities. Government also control affiliation of colleges. Principal Hamil, trying to defend this power, made the extraordinary statement that, so long as the Universities turned out more graduates than Government could find jobs for, it was necessary that Government should control the affiliation of colleges. Do Government guarantee jobs or do anything for the graduates? Does Principal Hamil suggest that the University should artificially restrict the output of graduates, many of whom seek higher education for culture, just because a degree is not by itself a passport for service? That is not all. Government want even to regulate the fees levied on students. This is as vexatious a power as the Governor's making himself the sole interpreter of "any provision of this Act or any statute or regulation or as to whether any person has been duly elected or appointed, etc." It would appear from all these restrictions and precautions as if an infant University were to be inaugurated for the first time in Bombay. The Minister for Education trotted out a novel theory in defence of these powers that "the greater the democratising the greater ought to be the system of control." The theory faithfully describes many of our "Reforms" but the control reduces the democratisation to an empty show.

While Government are jealous of power over the University, they are indifferent towards the concomitant responsibility of financing the University. They have not made any statutory provision in the Bill for grants to the University. They have openly said before that they will not be able to continue the usual grants, and the Education Minister said in the Council that "it was the duty of wealthy citizens to endow the University" and that the Council can have "additional taxation so that they could help the University." That is to say Government would retain as much power and give as little financial help as possible. At this rate the reformed University would be as imposing a show as our Reformed Councils. A redeeming feature of the Bill is that it makes absolutely no mention of communal representation. The Council too seemed, during the discussion, to be bent upon keeping this evil out of the portals of the University. Of course, the well-known communalists came out with their stock-in-trade. But their specious pleading fell flat on the House. Mr. Munshi, Principal Hamil and the venerable Registrar shattered their arguments into smithereens. When will our champions of backward communities realise that the only and most effective method of advancing the educational interests of these communities is to found more schools and scholarships for them and persuade their boys and girls to make more and more use of the existing facilities? All disinterested men will see that unearned concessions have a lasting demoralising effect which hinders more than it promotes real progress. We trust the Council will allow no amendments on communal lines to creep into the Bill and that it will keep a vigilant watch on powers Government retain of the use of nomination. It is safest to minimise these powers so that they may never be the sport of communalists in office.

A JUST TRIBUTE.

It is seldom that the Under-Secretary of State gives expression to views acceptable to India. It is, therefore, with special gratification that we endorse the statement made by Lord Winterton eulogising the record of the Parsi community in all forms of social activity and philanthropy as well as commerce and finance. "He knew of no community which in proportion to its numbers," Lord Winterton declared, "had done so much in the world." This is very high tribute, but it is a tribute which is fully deserved. Latterly the Parsi community has shown a tendency to rest on its laurels. We trust the tendency is only a short-lived one and that the record of the community will in the future be as glorious as in the past, if not more glorious.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PEASANTS.

OWNERSHIP RIGHTS USURPED.

(BY DADUBHAI P. DESAI, M.L.C.)

VII*

Of the other recommendations of the Committee, not accepted by the Government, the most important was the abolition of the subsoil water-tax, a tax on the water producing qualities of the soil. Before the introduction of the present policy and even for years afterwards, the Government always desirous of taxing capital and improvements used to levy a tax on wells used for irrigation. This tax on the face of it unjust and illegal, was so persistently opposed and criticised by the public, that they were compelled to discontinue it, but as I learn not till the cultivators began to fill up the wells that this remission was made. But the Government who by this time, had by practice and law, set themselves up as "landlords" and reduced the cultivators to the position of serfs, quietly and with a marvellous 'sangfroid,' reinstated the tax in another form and name. The total revenue derived from this tax on wells (and perhaps something more to compensate them for this trouble), was spread over the area from which it was derived. and they rechristened the baby as subsoil water cess and absorbed it in the ordinary Land Revenue, so that with every increase in the Land Revenue, it might automatically increase. The arguments employed surpass those of the most high-handed autocrat and so I take the liberty of quoting a paragraph relevant to it: "In regard to special taxation of wells it is said with truth that water is, like *mineral wealth* fairly taxable by the "landlord" when used by the "tenant." His Excellency in Council, however considers that the first principle of its taxation should be that which governs our taxation of the land itself, that is the *capability of being used rather than the use itself*. If water of good quality be easily available near the surface it is more reasonable to tax such land by light additional rate, "whether the water be used or not,' than to lay an 'oppressively heavy' tax on those who expend capital and labour in bringing the water into use."

AN INSANE ATTITUDE.

This paragraph is a commentary on the attitude of the Government towards their rural population. It shows their usurpation of the ownership rights of the cultivators in their lands and a veiled satisfaction at this achievement. It shows the oppressive nature of their agrarian taxation and their ingenuity in turning up in another direction, if baffled in one, with a complete adjustment of their affairs. It shows their utter disregard of the theory of faculty in taxation when with pride they state a principle of their own manufacture that the "capability of being used rather than the use itself" has all along guided their agrarian taxation policy and will be adopted in the case of the underground supplies of water. If any magnate of Downing Street taxed all the agriculturists of England for the unused subsoil supplies of water or taxed the colliery companies or other owners of unworked mines or owners of land in whose neighbourhood there are paying mines of iron, for the supposed ore below their land, and the capability of its being used for the manufacture of iron, he would summarily be locked up in Bedlam, the whole country would be in a state of fury and perhaps would get itself drunk to madness. Of course there is no Bedlam for the Bombay Government, otherwise more than one Government and particularly the present one would have found themselves there to ponder over their philosophy of taxation.

REASON MORTGAGED TO OFFICIAL ADVISERS.

Even granting their mad doctrine that water like mineral is taxable and even granting their still more insane theory that the capability of being used rather than the use itself is taxable, how can they know that water below a particular field is sufficient and fit for irrigation purpose? How can they know that it would be tapped near the surface, that is, within workable distance, and not at an uneconomic distance? How can they know that hard rock and loose sand will not render the well wholly uneconomic? How can they know that the owner of a small plot will be either fool or rich enough to afford himself the luxury of a costly well? How can they know the cultivator is bound to locate the underground water bearing veins when their own divine rod, Major Pogson, fails in his attempts? But our Government whose brains are in the keeping of their officers consider it advisable not to accept the Committee's recommendation to discontinue this subsoil water tax on the ground that the arguments of the official members have not been met by the non-official members and so they cannot accept the recommendation of the Committee. I grant the brains that have culminated in "Oxford bags" carry with them a halo impervious to the ordinary light emanating from ordinary brains of this country, and naturally arguments that would appeal to the ordinary mind would be unable to appeal to a crudely material intellect; but what I cannot understand is how can a Government mortgage its thinking faculty to its officers and not to its non-official advisers on whose good will and vote its own existence so much depends.

(To Be Continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on 4th, 6th, 8th, 16th, 19th and 22nd instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Sanctimonious Humbug.

Lord Birkenhead is just the man to offer for the consumption of foreigners that picturesque blend of sanctimoniousness and selfishness with which British Imperialism hopes always to silence all those who dare to "misunderstand" its noble intention. Addressing the American editors who are on a visit to Great Britain, Lord Birkenhead drew before them a dismal picture of what would happen to a country like England which was a trustee for a great Empire, but had only a seven weeks store of food supply. As a trustee of the Empire he was reminded of that portion of it which was in his particular charge. What would happen to the little island and its big ward, India, if the British were "inadequately provided" with naval fighting equipment? So it is concern for others that makes the Trustees of the Empire so anxious not to reduce the naval efficiency of Britain. "That and that alone," Lord Birkenhead assured his American audience, "is what concerns me and my colleagues." And to think that there are people in England and India who attribute mercenary motives to these philanthropic gentlemen! It is, indeed, hard lines!

Much Misunderstood Britain.

The long statement made by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Wednesday, is pitched in the key popular with the exponents of the Big Stick policy in Britain who want to pose at the same time as the champions of disarmament. One could imagine from Sir Austen's anxiety to remove misunderstandings "which might impede prospects of success" that Britain's was the case of injured innocence bravely attempting to shield itself from unscrupulous detractors. Sir Austen Chamberlain forgets, however, that in the eyes of America and Japan the British plan of "arriving at a temporary arrangement about the immediate future of cruiser building" will always be suspect. Britain cannot hoodwink the other Naval Powers of the world by merely consenting to divide cruisers into two categories. While taking care that her total naval strength and efficiency remain much higher than those of America or Japan or France and higher still than a combination of naval strength of any two smaller Powers in Europe, Britain talks vaguely of principles, and Sir Austen Chamberlain as the exponent of British naval policy assures the world that Britain was far from claiming "the least right to dictate small cruiser policy to other Powers." What the other Powers wish to know is precisely by how much Britain is willing to curtail her naval programme before she asks them to reduce their own naval armaments.

Arbitrary and High-Handed.

A Hubli telegram says that the offices of the "Volunteer" were searched by the police for the confiscation of copies of a booklet entitled "India and China." The offices of the "Indian National Herald" were also raided by the police yesterday and all issues of February 2 of that journal in which appeared an article on "Indian Nationalism and China" which later was reproduced in a pamphlet by Mr. S. S. Mirajkar were confiscated. Are we to understand that Government wish views about China of a particular type only to be available for the public? Every State, of course, has the right to proscribe literature detrimental to public good but it only defeats the purpose of such proscription when the right is abused by proscribing literature of one particular type regarding China while tons and tons are allowed of the other kind.

Congress Shy.

Like the hero of a famous film who was "Girl Shy" Mr. N. M. Joshi is Congress shy and wishes organised Indian Labour to be afflicted with the same malady. We hope other leaders of Indian Trade Unionism will realise the inadvisability of accepting Mr. Joshi's contention that there is no political party in the country to which Labour can affiliate itself and that if it did join the Congress there would be a "conflict of duties" in store for Labour representatives in the Legislatures. He apprehends this because the Congress "issued mandates to its members." Mr. Joshi cannot be unaware, however aloof he may like to be from Congress politics, that the Gauhati resolution in regard to work in the Legislatures specifically asks Congresemen in those bodies to take steps "to improve the condition of agricultural tenants by introducing and supporting measures to secure fixity of tenure and other advantages" and also "generally to protect the rights of Labour, agricultural and industrial, and adjust on an equitable basis the relations between landlords and tenants, capitalists and workmen." We venture to suggest to Mr. Joshi that when he pleads for the "organisation of agricultural wage-earners" in India, it is a great handicap to the realisation of this excellent object he has at heart to ask Indian Labour to hold aloof from a powerful body like the Congress which has already identified itself with the cause of Labour organisation in the country.

Outside Help.

Mr. Joshi was quite right, however, in emphasising the need of outside help in the promotion of Labour Unions in India. The Trade Union Act recently passed by the Legislative Assembly has recognised the position of outsiders in the Trade Union movement, but this was done only after the bureaucratic objection to such recognition was demolished by the irrefutable arguments of Mr. Joshi and his colleague Dewan Chaman Lall, during the Assembly debates on the measure. As Mr. Joshi very justly pointed out, "to say that workers in India, only five per cent. of whom were literate, should manage their organisation, was to say that they should have no organisation at all." The help of the outsiders has contributed very largely to the growth of Trade Unionism in India and the active co-operation of the outsider with the working class leaders, whose number is happily growing rapidly, will be necessary to the development of Labour organisation in this country for a long time to come.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE BOOKMAKERS.

(BY C. L. D.)

In my previous article, I briefly mentioned that the totalizator has been the cause of considerable speculation on horse racing and had increased gambling enormously in Western India. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seems to hold a contrary opinion in the face of the awful experience we have had since the introduction of the totalizator. This is a thing that no honest person can deny, unless, of course, he happens to know nothing about it. Everyone, however, who remembers racing here twenty years ago will recall to mind that the attendance at the races was not a third of what it is now, and that gambling with the bookmakers was a trifling affair compared with the totalizator. Mr. Kanji talks of the possibility of people gambling as much as Rs. 20,000 on credit with the bookies. Is not this a fanciful picture? Who are the punters in Bombay who can afford to do this? During my twenty-five years' experience of racing here, I remember only about half a dozen person who could afford to do so, and about a dozen who could not afford to do it. Among the latter number was a well-known Bania owner who committed suicide on account of his folly of gambling. It was also reported during the debates in the Council when the question was on the anvil during Lord Sydenham's Government that a Borah also committed suicide; but surely this did not indicate that every body was mad on gambling. Perhaps Mr. Kanji remembers more peopie going to rack and ruin in this fashion. but he will have to admit that the Share Bazar has sent many more victims to ruination than racing. What about the Silver Bazar also?

Mr. Kanji is afraid of credit betting. Surely betting transactions could also be allowed on the cash system only. Mr. Kanji, seems to imagine that it is impossible for one to gamble by thousands at the totalizator. If he open his eyes at the races he will see that there are a few people here who bet two, three and even five thousands at the totalizator at a time.

A DECIDED ADVANTAGE.

One of the advantages that the Bookies will immediately confer will be the disappearance of the silent bucket shops that at present do enormous business in Bombay and Poona. Because they are not on the surface Mr. Kanji, perhaps, thinks that they do not exist. Yet, as a man of the world, he ought to know that hundreds of rich Marwaris and Banias

(Continued on page 9.)

7 to 9 Hundred Persons Drowned In Baroda?

PEOPLE PERFORM SACRIFICIAL "HAVANS"

SABARMATI RISES: ANXIETY IN AHMEDABAD.

NOT A STREET WITHOUT A HOUSE COLLAPSE.

VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY: MORE BREACHES.

BROACH CONGRESS WORKERS TO THE RESCUE.

The news from Gujarat is very grave. More breaches are reported.

Our correspondent from Broach wires that the Miyagam-Itola lines are ten feet under water, and all trains have been held up. Three villages have been washed off and Kashipura under water. The Local Congress Committee are concerting relief measures. Free boarding and lodging arrangements have been made for stranded passengers.

There is not a street in Ahmedabad in which a house is not fallen. The rise of Sabarmati is causing great anxiety. People are performing sacrificial "Havans" to stop the rain.

A Free Press message says on police authority that 2,000 houses have collapsed in Ahmedabad causing damage to the extent of 9 lakhs. Rumours are afloat that Ajwa lake in Baroda is overflown and water has entered the city. Seven to nine hundred have been drowned. The report is unconfirmed.

The Punjab Mail passengers marooned at Itolia have been rescued.

Baroda is completely isolated by water ten feet deep all round, the railway track damaged and a bridge near the station has been washed away. The Kali Dam at ad has given way causing a breach of 700 feet in width.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

6 a.m. on Thursday, it was still rain- beyond Miyagaon but the water was ding. The Narbudda is in high flood bad risen a foot since this morning. the great Narbudda Bridge is still afe and the line is clear up to Miyagam. The relief train which left on Monday and was held up beyond Broach has just got through. It is hoped that boats will be secured to rescue marooned passengers. Provisions have been brought by boats to these passengers. There is a strong East-to-West current in the floods.

The Chief Engineer of the B.B. & C. I. Ry. has been unable to go further up the line than Miyagam, reports as follows over the one circutous Government wire (from Bombay via Ajmere to Ahmedabad) which still allows of communication.

"It was impossible to relieve marooned passengers from Itola yesterday as the floods through the 300ft. breach south of Itola were still high. It is hoped to do so by boats secured from Broach. The damage to the track south of Baroda appears very serious and through communication will be unlikely for some days. Further breaches have been reported between Baroda and Ahmedabad and also Ahmedabad and Viramgam.

The narrow gauge branches at Nadiad, Champanar and Godhra are all breached. The breaches on the Godhra and Anand sections have extended.

The Traffic Superintendent, Ajmer wires that through communication with Kathiawar via Wadhwan will be unlikely for at least seven days while through running via Dholka and Dhanduka will be impossible before the end of November.

Reports from Broach at 7 a.m. to-day indicate improvement in the weather though the floods have not subsided.

A relief train for Itola left at 6-23 a.m.

IMPROVED TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

The telegraphic and telephonic conditions north of Broach remain exactly as they were yesterday.

The telegraph authorities have managed to establish better communication with Ahmedabad and the districts surrounding it, making a long detour via Ajmere, Agra, and Karachi. They have succeeded in getting into touch with Ahmedabad only ia Ajmere and Palanpur. Subsequently, hey got Agra and Karachi to receive and transmit telegrams from Bombay intended or Gujarat.

BRIDGE NEAR BARODA WASHED WAY.

The telegraphic engineering party which left Bombay three days ago to set right the defects in the through line betwee Bombay and Ahmedabad via Baroda wired on Wednesday night as follows:—

"All faults between miles 229 and 239 due to trees, etc., removed. Party could not go beyond owing to heavy floods. Entire line reported submerged between miles 239 and 246. Definite details not available here. Will try our best to push beyond towards Baroda to-morrow morning. Heavy rains and cyclonic weather continue."

A message despatched at about 11 a.m. by the same party stated:—"Heavy rain during the night. Water risen by three or four feet this morning. Three severe breaches between mile 239 and Baroda. A bridge near 'A' cabin of Baroda statio washed away. Impossible to proceed further."

A later message reported that Baroda had been completely isolated by water ten feet deep all round and that the railway track had been seriously damaged.

KALI DAM BREACHED.

The breach between Limkhera and Piplod has been repaired, but Kali Dam at Dohad has been breached for a width of 700 feet.

ARRANGEMENTS ABOUT TRAIN SERVICE.

The following arrangements have been made temporarily regarding the running of the trains:—

From to-day onwards until conditions improve five trains will leave Bombay by

(Continued on page 8.)

WINTERTON'S MEED OF PRAISE

PARSEE COMMUNITY'S BRILLIANT RECORD

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGREE

LONDON, July 27.

Striking tributes were paid to Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree at a dinner given in his honour by the Parsee Association which was attended by a representative company including Earl Winterton, Maharaja of Burdwan, Lord Sinha, Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala.

Earl Winterton in his speech, eulogised the record of the Parsee community in all forms of social activity and philanthropy as well as commerce and finance. He knew of no community which in proportion to its numbers had done so much in the world. A cabled congratulation paying tribute to Sir M. Bhownagree's services was read from the Editor of Sanj Vartman" on behalf of the Parsees of India.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Vachha Gandhi, Editor of the "Sanj Vartman" informs us that the Reuter cable that "a cabled congratulation paying tribute to Sir M. Bhownagree 'on behalf of the Parsis of India'" is misleading. On the contrary the tribute referred to was on behalf of Sir Bhownagree's friends and admirers in India without any communal distinction.

NO ARRANGEMENT YET

INDIA'S CLAIM FOR ACCOMMODATION

LONDON, July 27.

Lord Clwyd enquired in the House of Lords, whether any arrangement had been made for allocation for Indian purposes of accommodation in the Imperial Institute lately occupied by the Northbrook Society.

Lord Peel replying said that discussion of the question with Sir Atul Chatterjee last year, was delayed through illness of the latter. No arrangement had yet been made. Lord Peel did not question India's first claim to this accommodation and added that if the Government of India or the Secretary of State did not wish to use it, it would be very easy to get other tenants.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEADLOCK.

NEW BRITISH NAVAL PROPOSALS

LONDON, July 28.

Geneva.—The British and American delegates have reached a deadlock over the new British Naval Proposals.—Reuter.

WINTERTON'S PROMISE

INQUIRY INTO PUNJAB CONSPIRICASE

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Lansbury, Earl Winterton undertook to obtain particulars sought regarding persons imprisoned in the Punjab during the past twelve years on charges of conspiracy and offences under martial law.—Reuter.

GENERAL DYER'S FUNERAL

LADY MOURNERS FOR "GALLANT OFFICER"

LONDON, July 28.

Two women in deep mourning, who wished to be nameless, stood on the steps leading to Guards' Chapel at Wellington Barracks, when the body of General Dyer arrived in motor hearse from Long Ashton.

They were resident in Amritsar during the historic incident and told Reuter that they desired to pay their tribute to the gallant officer. The coffin was draped in Union Jack and covered with wreaths which, at Gen. Dyer's request were placed at Cenotaph.

Eight non-commissioned officers of the Irish Guards carried the coffin to the chapel where it rested till it was removed in a gun carriage to Startins Fields were the Bishop of Egypt conducted the service.

Fifty bemedalled ex-service officers, who served in London Regiment under Dyer at Amritsar, were drawn up at Barrack square.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 28.

With simple dignity and military honours the first part of the funeral service of General Dyer was held in All Saints Church, Long Ashton, Somerset. The coffin, draped in Union Jack and surmounted by flowers, was placed on a guncarriage. There was large congregation.—Reuter.

"HERALD" OFFICE RAIDED.

"INDIA AND CHINA"--A SEDITIOUS BOOKLET?

WHO IS "AN INTERNATIONALIST"?

The Office of the "Indian National Herald" was raided on Thursday at about 1 p.m. headed by Mr. M. R. Jacob, Deputy Commissioner of Police with a search warrant under Section 99-A, I. P. C. They seized copies of the "Herald" dated 2nd February, 1927, which contained a special article entitled "India and China." The Government of Bombay in a notification have characterised this article as seditious under Section 124-A, I. P. C.

Mr. Jacob after seizing the aforesaid copies sent for Mr. Pothan Joseph from his residence and had a long talk with him in the "Herald's" Office. This article was subsequently printed in the form of a pamphlet by Mr. S. S. Mirajker with a foreward from Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala in the "Advocate" press and that too has been confiscated. Mr. Horniman was present at the time of the raid in the office and sent for his solicitor Mr. Lakhia for legal advice. Proofs and manuscripts relating to this article were also taken away by the police.

"KRANTI" OFFICE RAIDED

LIST OF BOOKS REMOVED

Following books and leaflets were removed by the Police from Mr. Mirajkar's house and "Kranti" office.

Modern India by P. Dutt.
Gains of Revolutions,
Soviet at Work by Lenin,
Lenin as a Marxist by Stalin
Lenin on Co-operatives,
Hundred per cent. Indian by C. G. Shah,
Russia's path to communism,
India in Transition by M. N. Ray,
Four Issues of Communist International,
One issue of The Sunday Worker,
Soviet at Work by Lenin,
Krantikarak Barindra K. Ghose.
Twenty-five copies of "The Masses of India" issued from Paris,
Life of Michel Bakunin the Communist. God and State by Bakunin,
Fifty-six copies of "India and China",
Evolution vs. Revolution,
Outlawing Socialism.
Communism is Commonsense.

SEARCH OF WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' PARTY'S OFFICE

The office of the Workers' and Peasants' Party was also raided and copies of the booklet in the possession of Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Secretary of the party, who is also the publisher of the booklet, were taken possession of. Some other papers also besides the booklets were, it is understood, removed as objectionable. Inquiries were made, as to who is the author of the book, but it is not yet known, as to who this "An Internationalist" is.

CALAMITY IN GUJARAT.

REVENUE MEMBER'S PERFUNCTORY REPLY.

GOVT. AND MILL INDUSTRY

IRREGULARITIES OF OFFICERS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 28.

What was considered to be quite a tame affair, eventually turned out to be a very critical situation to-day at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. Government resolutions and supplementary grants were to be taken up to-day, and naturally the Government members must have thought that they would have a very smooth sailing. But nothing of the kind happened.

So many points or orders were raised during the course of a single day and such an amount of documentary evidence ransacked that the Government members must have been put on their mettle. The proceedings of the day were marked by lively scenes from beginning to end.

An acute controversy arose on the resolution of the Minister for Education who asked the sanction of the House to incur an expenditure of four and a half lakhs, including the contribution of two lakhs by Sir Dorab Tata for the building of a Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory at the Grant Medical College.

Mr. Ginwalla moved an amendment to the effect that the said Laboratory be organised after consulting the Rockfeller Institute in America or two Pathologists of repute in England or America. Pathology and Bacteriology are the sciences that are most advanced in Ameira and England, and Mr. Ginwalla wanted expert opinion to be consulted before the scheme under contemptation could be launched. Dr. Gilder supported this amendment. In India, he said, the departments of Pathclogy and Bacteriology did not go hand in hand. Here the Bacteriological Department was considered to be a part the Public Health Department. He wondered whether that process was going to be reversed in the Grant Medical College.

Mr. Ballubhai Desai moved a rider to the amendment that the Pathologists of repute in India should be consuled.

The Minister for Education explained his diffiedlties. The Laboratory had to be built within a particular period and he could not waste time on consultations with foreign experts. He had no objection in consulting two eminent Pathologists in Bombay, if they could send their report within a month.

Mr. Ginwalla modified his amendment on the lines suggested by the Minister. The amended resolution was then unanimously carried.

The Finance Member then moved that the report of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1924-25 be recorded.

The motion, Innocent as it seems, came in for a very trenchant criticism at the hands of the the Opposition members. A formidable attack against the motion was launched by Mr. Nariman who moved an amendment to the motion. The gist of this amendment was that the consideration of the report be postponed to the next session and the report be considered after the examination of the objections raised by the Financial Advisor, the Deputy Financial Advisor and the Accountant-General as to the irregularities of officers in various Departments, including the Development Department. Mr. Nariman did not want any of the objections to be stifled.

Mr. G. Wiles the Finance Secretary contended that the amendment of Mr. Nariman was not in order, as it related to mattes which were not within the purview of the Public Accounts Committee. The Committee could not consider the objections of the Financial Advisor as they were beyond the Committee's competence. The Dispute then arose on a technical point as to whether the report of 1924-25 could be considered by the House, when the reports for the previous two years were not put before them.

The leader of the House stated that the report for 1922-23 was put before the House, but its consideration was postponed 'sine die' in order to suit the convenience of the House.

The President intervened and ruled that the report of 1924-25 could not be stopped from being considered by the House. He further ruled that except clause (C) and the introductory portion, the rest of Mr. Nariman's amendment was out of order. The portion of amendment held to be in order was that the report be re-submitted to the Public Accounts Committee to reconsider the objections raised and remarks made by the Accountant-General as regards the irregularities of officers in various Departments.

Mr. Nariman pushed this amendment. The Finance Member represented to the House that the passing of that amendment would cast a slur on the Hon. members of the Public Accounts Committee. The amendment was ultimately lost in the division.

There are two more amendments on the Finance Member's motion. Mr. Chikodi's amendment asks that the report be recorded with the exception of its recommendations for the reduction of the Statutory Famine Relief and Insurance Grant and further the hasty action taken by the Bombay Government in moving the Government of India in this connection without consulting the Legislative Council be disapproved. A better part of to-morrow will be taken up by this amendment which is only moved and not discussed.

INTERPELLATIONS.

POONA, July 28.

At question time replying to an interpellation of Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai regarding the purchase of reclaimed lands the General Member stated that no

(Continued on Page 9.)

NEED OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

GOVT. OF INDIA BLAMED FOR SENDING "COOLIES" ALONE

DURBAN, July 28.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri in an address on "Social Service" declared that they must admit that one of main causes of ill-feeling on the part of Europeans towards Indians in South Africa was the very insanitary and squalid conditions under which the Indians lived.

He urged that social service as practiced in India should be inaugurated in South Africa on a grand scale and said it was a standing reproach to the Indian Government that it had sent all "coolies" abroad without any leavening of cultured men to look after them

He asked whether it was possible for a band of men to come forward to dedicate themselves to work of effecting some improvement. He instanced how during the recent small-pox outbreak in Durban a band of young men under hte enthusiastic guidance of Rev. Andrews accomplished good work, and appealed to them to appear again when lists were opened, which would be soon.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

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GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

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"SUSPICION WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

NO DESIRE TO DESTROY EQUALITY OF SEA-POWER.

BRITAIN DOES NOT CLAIM TO DICTATE CRUISER POLICY.

SIR AUSTEN'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons Sir Austen Chamberlain said that it would be improper at this stage to make a detailed explanation of the British proposals at Geneva or comment on the proposals of other powers, but he desired to remove a misunderstanding, which if it was not corrected might impede prospects of success. The British Government had even been charged with the desire to destroy equality of sea-power between the United States and the British Empire, which the Washington Conference contemplated. That was a suspicion for which there was no foundation.

CRUISERS FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

In accordance with President Coolidge's desire to still further diminish naval expenditure while maintaining national security, His Majesty's Government had proposed to diminish the size and armament of battleships while leaving unaltered the numbers fixed at Washington and also suggested a similar limitation of number and armament of large fighting cruisers. No such simple way was possible in the case of small cruisers employed for police purposes in peace-time and necessary for protection of communications in war-time Such vessels were a vital necessity to the Empire whose widely scattered parts were divided by seas and oceans and whose most populous parts were dependent for daily bread on sea-borne traffic.

SECURITY IS MAIN PRINCIPLE

His Majesty's Government while urging special difficulties of Britain's geographical position, were far from claiming the least right to dictate small cruiser policy to other powers. They accept the general principles of President Coolidge's policy that no maritime power shall maintain a larger navy than is required for her own security. Anything resembling a quasi-permanent formula adopted at Washington for battleships was quite inapplicable to vessels designed for the purposes, which must vary with the geographical and economic position of several powers concerned and even inapplicable when the strength was estimated in terms of gross tonnage without reference to the numbers or armament.

NOMINAL PARITY ONLY

Sir Austen Chamberlain continued, that two nations each possessing 100,000 tons of battleships could be regarded as equal fighting powers. No such statement can reasonably be made about two nations, one of which had 10 cruisers of 10,000 tons, while the other had 20 cruisers of 5,000 tons. A country which was obliged to distribute the available tonnage among smaller units would be at a permanent disadvantage, compared with one able to adopt a different scheme. (Cheers). There would be a nominal parity but real inequality. Therefore, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, no prvision open to such criticism should be given international authority, already possessed by those parts of the Washington Treaty, dealing with the strength and numbers of battleships.

NO SURRENDER OF MARITIME EQUALITY.

His Majesty's Government considered that there need be no difficulty in arriving at a temporary arrangement about the immediate future cruiser building, but the British Empire cannot be asked to give any such temporary arrangement an appearance of an immutable principle which might be treated as precendent. Any other course would be inevitably interpreted in the future as involving a formal surrender of maritime equality by the British Empire—a consummation which the Government were well assured was no part of President Coolidge's policy (Cheers).

Replying to Commander Kenworthy Sir Austen Chamberlain denied the statement current abroad that the British delegate at the beginning of the Conference demanded 600.000 tons of cruisers and said that Mr. Bridgeman never mentioned 600,000 tons. He promised Mr. Clynes that there would be an opportunity for discussion on the reassembling of the Parliament in November.

A similar statement on Naval Conference was made by Lord Salisbury in Lords.—Reuter.

BRITISH DELEGATION BACK TO GENEVA

LONDON, July 27.

Rugby.—The British delegation to the Naval Limitation Conference returned to Geneva to-day. It is understood that Sir Austen Chamberlain will. in answer to a question make a statement for Government in the House of Commons this afternoon. Obviously the statement will not attempt to anticipate the course of future negotiations at Geneva but the general position on which British delegates have taken their stand with the full concurrence of their colleagues will be explained.

AIM OF BRITISH PROPOSALS.

Newspapers state that there is a strong feeling in Parliament that such a statement is necessary in view of the misconceptions that prevail regarding the aim of the British proposals. In their original form they represented a carefully prepared scheme which it was hoped would have resulted in economy on naval expenditure of over £250,000,000 in a few years and which at the same time constituted a real contribution to the progressive limitation of offensive naval armaments. During the prolonged ministerial consultations of the past few days the ground has again been rigorously explored from every view-point.

PEOPLE PERFORM SACRIFICIAL "HAVANS"

(Continued from Page 7.)

the B. B. and C. I. Railway daily: a fast passenger and a slow passenger in the morning, a passenger at noon and two trains at night. Two of these trains will not go beyond Broach, while the other three namely, one in the morning, one in the night and the noon train, will go beyond Broach, but only upto Miyagam.

No trains will go by the B. B. and C. I. Railway until further notification, for Delhi and the north-east. Passengers for this line have been advised to take the G.I.P. route.

Trains from the Punjab and Delhi bound for Bombay will, on the other hand, run on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line but only up to Rutlam, where the passengers will have to change over to the G.I.P. railway via Khandwa.

It is understood that an arrangement has just been made to take the Punjab Mail and Delhi Express coming towards Bombay upto Godhra. In view of this arrangement, passengers who had booked for Bombay will be warned at Delhi that they might change over at that station itself and come by the G.I.P. route; or in the alternative they will have the option of changing at Rutlam, go to Khandwa and then come by the G.I.P. line.

Such of these passengers as changed over to the G.I.P. from the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be surrendered to the latter at Dadar station near Bombay.

As regards the Overland mails, it has been arranged that the G.I.P. should take over both the Up and Down Overland mail service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

THREE VILLAGES WASHED OFF

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RELIEF MEASURES

(From our own Correspondent.)

BROACH, July 28.

Heavy rain which started on Saturday morning still continues. All down trains have been detained. Broach locals proceeding to Miyagam, Gujarat Mail, Punjab Express are all held up. Broach Railway lines between Miyagam and Itola are ten feet under water. The gravity of the situation cannot be realized till the flood subsides.

Kashipura is under water. People of the surrounding villages are under the danger of being cut off by floods. In the Amod taluka the floods, it is reported, have swept away three villages. About ten villages, suffering heavily, are entirely cut off. The situation in Amod is improving. The people of Dublawad and Rabariwad have been rendered homeless. Great distress prevails. Communications between Amod and Jambusar are cut off. Conditions beyond Amod are not definitely known. Narbuda is in floods and water is still rising. The passengers have been held up in Broach due to dislocation of traffic. Free boarding and lodging arrangements with the generous support of the public have been made by the local Congress Committee. Congress volunteers are proceeding to Amod for arranging relief. Crops have been heavily damaged due to excessive rainfall and floods.

DR. ANSARI NOT TO DECLINE PRESIDENTSHIP.

MADRAS, July 28.

The Associated Press is definitely in a position to state that Dr. Ansari will not, as in previous years, decline the presidentship of the Congress.

There is reason to believe that attempts from influential political quarters in Madras to persuade Dr. Ansari not to suggest and not to support the claims of a substitute have succeeded.—A.P.

STRANDED PASSENGERS RETURN

EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS BY BROACH STATION STAFF

BOMBAY, Thursday

Most of the passengers who left on Monday night and could proceed only as far as Broach and Miyagam have returned to Bombay. They had naturally had to undergo great hardships when they found themselves stranded at Broach, at 4 o'clock the next morning, as the heavy rains had flooded the country in the North, and it was impossible to proceed in that direction. A party of Hindu passengers including Mr. Amratlal Kalidas, a prominent share-broker of Bombay, were among those who found themselves so stranded at Broach. These gentlemen have returned to Bombay and they bear testimony to the excellent arrangements made for the comfort of the passengers by the railway station staff at Broach. There were over a thousand passengers stranded there and it was a Herculean task to make arrangements at such short notice for so great a number of people, but the station-master and the staff did everything that was humanly possible. Still greater credit is due to the Congress and other organisations at Broach where leaders with parties of workers, at once repaired to the station. The Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sevashram volunteers headed by Dr. Chundulal and Mr. Chhotalal Purani did yeomen's work in providing over a thousand people, including a large number of children with food. The volunteers laboured for hours together, and Mr. Amratlal Kalidas and his party, who watched them at work spoke highly of the zeal displayed by their humanitarian work. Rains continued falling in even greater volume on Wednesday morning and a resumption of journey northward being considered impossible most of the passengers left Broach for Bombay.

2,000 HOUSES COLLAPSE IN AHMEDABAD

700 TO 900 DROWNED IN BARODA?

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

Authentic news from the police reveal that up to now about 2,000 houses have collapsed, causing damage to the extent of nine lakhs of rupees in all. Six men have died and many, more or less, injured.

Rumours here state that in Baroda the Lake Ajwa has overflown and water has entered the city and nearly seven to nine hundred persons have been drowned.—Free Press.

THOUSAND HOUSES COLLAPSE

SABARMATI RISING MUCH ANXIETY PREVAILS

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

Rain continues to fall here and is claiming a heavy toll of houses. There is not a street in which a house has not fallen. It is estimated that more than one thousand houses have so far fallen entailing a loss of from three to four lakhs of rupees.

This morning a house fell in Jamalpur crushing to death two young girls. So far there have been three deaths and about ten persons have been injured. All police officers and municipal officers are visiting different parts of the city. The Chamanpura suburb has been evacuated. The river Sabarmati is rising, causing much anxiety.—A.P.

TRANSHIPMENT OF STRANDED PASSENGERS

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

Arrangements for transhipment of passengers stranded at Itola are in progress. Passengers bound for the Punjab will be taken in a special train from Miyagam. At Bhusaval, they will have to get into the G.I.P. train. Reports of breaches between Baroda and Vishwamitri have been received.—Free Press.

PEOPLE PERFORM "HAVANS"

SABARMATI RISING HIGHER

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

Confirmation of the burst of the Lake Ajwa in Baroda is lacking as Baroda is cut off for all telegraphic and railway communication.

Rain has not yet ceased. People are performing sacrifical havan to stop rain and are offering cocoanuts to river Sabarmati for subsidence of flood. The river is rising, water having already registered a rise of 17 feet. Some of the suburbs are reported to have been submerged.—Free Press.

SUN NOT SEEN FOR A WEEK'

SURAT, July 28.

The whole of Gujerat is threatened with heavy floods. The area from Baroda to Miyagam is fully flooded and Baroda is completely isolated. All and telegraphic and telephonic communicated has been dislocated, and the railway line beyond Miyagam is completely washed away and submerged below water. The Nurmada and the Tapti are in floods. For the last one week, the sun has not been seen. Surat and the neighbouring parts are still having heavy rains.

In the Baroda State, all crops are reported to have been destroyed and cattle have been, in very many places, carried away.—Free Press.

BROACH COTTON CROP

40 PER CENT DAMAGED.

BROACH, July 28. 11 a.m.

In a telegram received by us it is stated that nearly 3-64 nches of rain, have fallen since midnight upto now. The current is becoming less active but appearances show that rain will continue. Reports of heavy rains are received from Jambusar but the exact amount is difficult to estimate.

Cotton crop mashed is estimated now at about 40 per cent. Replanting is possible but it will take iver a week to do so if weather clears up now.

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA- DHANDUKA SERVICE SUSPENDED

The District Traffic Superintendent at Ahmedabad wires under date 28th July:—

In continuation of my wire of date, due to incessant rain and floods and line being unsafe all service on Ahmedabad-Dholka-Dhandhuka Railway are suspended till further notice.

SERVICE BETWEEN AHMEDABAD AND ELLIS BRIDGE SUSPENDED

In a further message the District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad under date 28th says:—

Due to heavy rains, the lines between Ellis Bridge and Sabarmati on the Ahmedabad-Dholka railway at mile 1|0 1|12 is unsafe for the passage of trains and transhipment is not possible.

The train service between Ahmedabad and Ellis Bridge is entirely suspended until further advice. It is hoped that through communication will be restored after three days, but this is not certain. In the meantime endeavours are being made to run one service each way a day between the Ellis Bridge and Dholka.—A.P.

WHAT SHOULD BE OUR NATIONAL DEMAND?

"NOT A MERE SPRINKLING OF INDIANS."

PROMINENT INDIAN POLITICIANS MUST BE ON COMMISSION.

MR. C. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR INTERVIEWED.

MADRAS, July 27.

"In one word I venture to think that the national demand at this juncture should be a Commission sufficiently large to allow of representatives of every interest among the personnel, whose majority are Indians from among prominent politicians of both British India and the Indian States, with power fully to inquire into the needs and aspirations of the people of the whole country, so that the aim be such a measure of reform that India shall be either made a Dominion at once, or, as near it as possible with the capacity for automatically attaining that necessary status fully, as early as possible," says Mr. C. Vijiaraghava Chariar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, in a statement to the Free Press of India, discussing the problems before the coming Royal Commission.

Mr. Acharyar holds that the views of prominent leaders, already published, have stated everything that had to be said from the national point of view.

"Bpt there is one point", says Mr. Acharyar, "connected with the subject that has not, I believe, received adequate attention of the press and individual politicians. I refer to the terms of reference of the Commission."

"Technically this is a somewhat difficult question, if the Commission is to be exclusively, the body contemplated by the Government of India Act 1919; in which case the nature and scope of the reference should, of course, be within the provisions of the law relating to the subject."

INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS.

"It must be remembered that the Ruling Princes and the people of Indian States are growing, thanks to their being exploited rather than to their instincts and convictions, restless in consequence of the approaching constitutional advance of British India. It is expedient, therefore, that the scope of the inquiry by the Commission should include an investigation of the grievances apprehended by these States and that the recommendations of the Commission should include recommendations for overhauling and readjusting the relations between these States and British India.

"For this purpose, there should be, representatives both from the ruling Princes and from their subjects. I am of opinion that under the Government of India Act His Majesty the King Emperor has power to sanction such a reference as any other matter affecting British India and the Provinces which may be referred to the Commission by His Majesty."

A STARTLING SUGGESTION.

"It is very doubtful" says Mr. Chariar "the agitation and pronouncements on the question would not be deemed rather premature except for the fact that the European Association at Calcutta thought it necessary to seize time by the forelock and to proffer advice to the Secretary of State for India on the constitution of the commission. It strikes me that we, Indians might welcome this advice to the extent that a half truth, proverbially dangerous, may be welcome to any. And this advice is that the personnel of the Commission should be men from outside India. No reasons have been assigned for what would be regarded by many as a somewhat startling suggestion. Yet the Association has done a great service to this country quite unconsciously. If the suggestion would be accepted by the Secretary of State for India, it would be starting a new and very sound principle in the development of the policy of the relations between Whitehall and British India."

"Because we all know that the most powerful opponents of rapid constitutional advance towards self-Government of India are eminent Anglo-Indians. both in active service and retired."

WHY EXCLUDE INDIANS

"It is abundantly clear" continues Mr. Acharya "that aim of the Association in preferring this suggestion is apparently to exclude Indians from the personnel of the commission. Hence, it is that I have ventured to characterise it as a half truth and dangerous.

"As no reasons have been given, the country is at a loss to know why they have found their way to adopt so strange a device. It cannot be that such of the Indians as have been connected with the administration of the country are anyw tainted with the pernicious doctrin stated above while the numerous pron nent politicians have had no such connec tion at all. God alone knows why the latter class as well have been excluded from the new formula enunciated by the Association. On the other hand the suggestion is also a half-truth when considered from another aspect. What is the good of excluding from the Commission persons of Indian administrative experience while these men are in Parliament and listened to with great confidence?

"To give full effect to the advice of the Association the next final measure of Indian reform should be free from the vote and influence of such men. Is this possible? Perhaps it is, if the English Parliament does not dispose of the fate of India but it is left solely to His Gracious Majesty in Council. The answer would be ready that it is too late to think of such a course. Well then, what are we to do now?"

NO PACKED COMMISSION.

Answering the question, Mr. Vijayaragava Chari concluded "In my humble view we should urge that the coming Statutory Commission should consist of an adequate number of Indian politicians, representing every interest and that they should form its majority. It is impossible to subscribe to the demand that the Commission should not be unwieldly whatever it may exactly mean. Any possible inconvenience arising from this aspect is nothing, when compared with the injustice to the claims of the country for its representative voice in the commission itself and to the discontent both of which are sure to follow by making the Commission a small compact body exclusively European or with a mere sprinkling of favoured Indians."—Free Press.

MR. SOLOMON DEAD

AUTHOR OF CRMOUFLAGE IN WAR

LONDON, July 27.

Death s announced of academician Solomon who initiated camouflage in the British army.—Reuter.

Mr. Solomon originated and designed the extensive system of camouflage which was used during the war. His first work was to camouflage the concentration of guns. Material was painted in a day although it consisted of 3,500 square yards of canvas to cover 24 guns. Then came the idea of dummy figures which destroyed a lot. They reported "terrible 280 such figures were mounted and worked and in 20 minutes the Germans by machine gun, rifle and shell fire, had slaughter", in British line. Mr. Solomon who was given the rank of Lieutenant Colonel did great work in camouflging tanks, which were his special care.—B. O. W.

(Soloman Soloman Joseph was an eminent painter, who worked in Italy, Spain and Morocco. At the beginning of the war, he drew attention to the need for camouflage in modern warfare and initiated it in the British army. He introduced fishing net, the base of Britain's ecective hamouflage in 1916. He has many paintings to his credit and two publications also called "Strategic camouflage" and "the practice of painting.")

CEYLON REFORMS COMMISSION

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN APPOINTED FOURTH MEMBER OF PERSONNEL

COLOMBO, July 28.

The fourth member of the Commission appointed to investigate the grant of further reforms to Ceylon, who according to the statement of Sir Hugh Clifford would be an experienced colonial administrator, has now been appointed in the person of Sir Matthew Nathan.—Free Press.

HARTAL ON SUNDAY

DIGAMBAR JAINS' RESOLVE

The President and the General Secretary of the B. D. Jain Mahasabha write:—

"It has been resolved to observe strike on the 3rd day of the second (bright) fortnight of Shravan, corresponding to 31st July, 1927, on account of the Bloodshed of Digambar Jains by Swetambar Jains in the Keshariyaji Kshetra in the Udaipur State.

On the day, every Digambar Jain is expected to show his condolence and sympathy with the families of the deceased, offer prayers to avert such calamities in future, to observe fasts and to recite sacred hymns etc., in temples."

The Select Committee on the budget of the Ceylon Legislative Council, it is learnt, disallowed the Government resolutions to appoint a Secretary to the Board of immigration on a salary of pound 400 rising to pound 600.—Free Press.

ATTACKS ON PROPHET OF ISLAM'

DIVERGENT DECISIONS REGARDING THEIR CRIMINALITY.

LONDON. July 27.

Replying to a question as regards publication of pamphlets attacking Prophet of Islam, Earl Winterton said in the House of Commons that there had been divergent decisions as regards criminality of such publications. Steps were being taken to obtain another decision from one of the High Courts concerned. After that if necessary the question of amending the law might be considered.—Reuter.

STERLING TENDERS

£500,000 OFFERED ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

On Wednesday the 27th July 1927 tenders to the amount of £4,070,000 were received at 1-s. 5.7|8-d. These tenders received approximately 12.3 per cent. of their tenders. £500,000 will be offered on Wednesday (the 3rd prox.) on he same conditions as previously announced.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN NATAL

30 NATIVES AND 2 EUROPEANS KILLED

LONDON. July 27.

Capetown.—Interlocked engines and huge pile of twisted wreckage testify to the violence of collision between the Natal mail train and the goods train near Heidelberg. Thirty natives and two Europeans have been killed and many injured. A number of bodies have not still been extricated.—Reuter.

POONA RACES

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Saturday's races at Poona. The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Div. I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

British India 8-10, Delight 8-10, Budder 8-10, Glad Eye 8-8, Copper King 8-8, Edward 8-4, Atef Beg 8-4, Haboob 8-3, Humorous 8-2, Noman 8-2, Doldol 8-2, Koko 8-2, Come Soon 8-2, Nayif Pasha 7-11, Sudershan 6-10, Khursed 7-11, Ganam 7-11, Nofal 7-11, Itihad 7-11, Saifulzaman 7-11, Frangool 7-11, Shamsuzzaman 7-11, Abbar 7-11, Merchant 7-11, Grande 7-11, Taffah 7-11, Roulette 7-0, Royal 7-6.

THE ALEPPPO PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Amar 9-10, Saad 9-1, Gaffi 9-0, Rokis 8-11, Rex 8-10, My Moon 8-8, Baig 8-8, Clog Dance 8-6, Tamaran 8-6, Dhidha'a 8-4, Jasmine 8-2, Sadoon 8-2, Siegfried 8-2, Sabirtai 8-0, Maloon 8-0, Zaki Beg 8-0, Muzzafer 8-0, Najmuzaman 8-0, Falfool 8-0, Company 7-12, Josimos 7-12, Grey Master 7-11, Merry John 7-11, Grey Hawk 7-11, White Silk 7-11, Garibaldi 7-11, Nasrat 7-7, Afreet 7-7.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Div III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mashalla 9-8, Lucky Thought 7-11, Sir Jehan 9-6, Azedin 9-3, White Cross 8-12, Mukden 8-10(Grey Rosette 8-10, Shamakarna 8-8, Zeebar 8-0, Teharan 8-8, Variety 8-8, Murti 8-8, Chaldean 8-8, Tyrant 8-7, Gog 8-7, Sarsam 8-7, Apples 8-7, Yildiz 8-6, Palavi 8-4, Aasaf 8-3, William 8-2, Back Bay 8-2, Valentino 7-11, Meerjan 7-11, Elaj 7-11, Subhan 7-11, Jhund 7-7.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Country-Breds.

Zara 9-7, Naughty Girl 8-3, Sans Pariel 7-5, Allegory 9-7, The Duke 8-0, Canberia 8-0, Shivaprasad 9-2, Old Blue 9-2, Gift of Song 8-12, Medina 8-6, Prince Michael 8-5, Joviality 8-2, Jayadevi 8-0, Prayag 8-0, Bhopal Hope 7-11, Sunbeam 7-2, Don't Hurt 7-3.

THE ROYSTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Waterbury Lamb 9-7, Pom Pom 9-2, Polychrome 8-5, Redcot 7-4, Alpine 9-1, Gamvros 9-0, Crab Apple 8-13, Nougat 8-13, Caesonia 8-9, Free and Easy 8-0, Philippa of Hainault 8-0, Georgina 8-0, Blyth Bachelor 8-4, Steel Blue 7-11, Peculiar 8-3, Erinite 8-2, Adour 8-1. Absorbent 7-11, Toss Up 7-11, Shiva Kumari 7-8, Stung Again 7-0.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. Terms for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over after 31st March 1925.

Ormiston 9-3, Heera Mahal 9-3, Vesington Planet 8-12, Beile Syme 8-12, Pom Pom 8-12, Stormont 8-12, Burgos 8-12, Georgina 8-12, Nansen 8-2, Iron Guard 7-13, Shri Narayen 7-11, Royal Bride 7-4.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. Terms for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1925.

Gamvros 9-7, Wild Argosy 8-8, Polychrome 8-1, Surdus 8-2, Glen Tree 8-1, Gallant Gael 7-12, Nougat 8-2, Golden Wattle 8-0, Bentol 7-12, Sinhagad 7-9, Lucy Junior 6-11, Jovial William 6-11, Thaxted 6-11.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I and II.

Amalfi 9-7, Amood 7-5, Silver Trush 9-6, Amin 9-5, Kandinava 7-2, Rubdan 9-0, Khundil 9-0, Selman 8-10. Kanzo 8-7, Arab Prince 8-6, Cardiff 7-12, Roscoff 7-10, Andhra Valley 7-8, Malikizaman 7-6.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Ghazuwan 9-7, Mooltan 9-4, Anwar 8-13, Salonie 8-9, Sinnan 8-8, Red Prince 8-5, Red Flag 8-5, Telafar 8-5, Ahyid 8-5, Hatchel 8-4, Taimurlung 8-2, Maneck Beg 7-13, Monsoon 7-11, Dawood 7-11, Meried 7-7, Fairdoss 7-4, Farooq 7-4.

GOODWOOD CUP RESULT

"DARK JAPAN" COMES FIRST

LONDON, July 28.

The Goodwood Cup resulted as follows:

DARK JAPAN	1
ROYAL POM	2
GLEMMEN	3

Betting: Elsven to four on Dark Japan, seven to one against Royal Pom, nine to two against Glemmen. Three ran. Won by twelve lengths. Same distance separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

STAFFOORD'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

The Staffords were at the top of their form when they met the B.B.R.A. on Thursday and their display was quite the best seen for many a long day. Strong as the gunners are, at times they were completely outplayed and made to appear novices. To Baker is due most of the praise for the masterly fashion in which he handled his men and they responded in a manner calculated to raise the hopes of their supporters to the highest pitch. It will go hard for the Cheshires if they catch te Staffords in the same mood.

The opening half saw the gunners playing up well and though they were generally on the defensive they managed to keep down the score. Lindsay and Gabriel were sorely tried but shaped well which Lym, under the bar, was his usual self. Davies opened the score and Mellor added the second goal before the interval.

On resumption the Staffords were irresistible. Their half-backs seemed to possess an uncanny sense of anticipation with the result that the gunners seldom crossed the half-line. The forwards passed with a neatness and precision good to see and the opposing defence had little chance of checking them. Croom and Allen the two wingers were very nippy and clever and the ball invariable came in just nicely for the inner trio to convert.

A long pass from the former saw Dean bang the ball into the net giving Lym no chance, and a few seconds later the same forward, scored from close range. In quick succession came the fifth goal Dean completing his hat-trick with a brilliant first-time shot which sent the ball into the net after glancing off the upright.

SOUTH STAFFORDS.	5 goals.
B. B. R. A.	nil.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 29TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday, your career is marked by an admixture of several good, bad and indifferent characteristics; but, like enterprising toddy-shopwalas, public barmen, "vegetable gheewalas" or Bhaiya sweetmeat sellers, you can utilise your mixtures for making good and extra profits. You are attracted to the reading of books, magazines and newspapers simply by their gaudy covers and frontispieces, never caring for the contents, and make them your "companions" or "friends" though many times you never even "cut" your friends! In spite of this drawback when you write to the press or deliver speeches in English you are scrupulously clean and exact in the use of expressions which are full of diction and a style that would delight the heart of a Jayakar or a Mackichan. You are a pursuer of phantoms and believe in shadows not in substance. If you go to a tea-shop and order out a cup of tea you will not look to the contents first, but will be satisfied if the cup has good colouring and figuring. When the waiter calls out to the man ladling tea "Ek kup faney" and you are served tea in one such "faney" cup you think you are well served, never caring whether the decoction is of tea-dust or dust-tea or whether it is mixed with some injurious by-products of opium (and opium if I mistake not, is said to possess a thousand and one varieties of by-products, according to the findings of the Geneva Opium Convention). In the same way you are attracted to persons of both sexes more by their outward appearances than by their intrinsic charms. You will many times chase "will o' the wisp" and will have nasty falls, when like the good "soul" of Scott's "Lady of the Lake" you will sorrow over your misfortunes in some such words as: "Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day that cost me my wife but not life, ye gluttony fay." You must remember that life is not always a beauty nor always a duty, whether you are awake or asleep. Don't be after extremes, but adopt the happy mean.

MONTGOMERY JAIL CASES

ACCUSED SETENCED TO LONG TERM IMPRISONMENT

LAHORE, July 27.

A Montgomery message says that the protracted jail riot cases have been disposed of by Sardar Balwantsingh, Magistrate. Of the eightyfive accused who were prosecuted for alleged throwing of briebats and missiles on jail officials in the Montgomery Jail, eighty have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Almost all the accused were longterm prisoners and many of them had already suffered departmental punishment on account of their previous conduct.—A.P.

CALAMITY IN GUJARAT

(Continued from page 7.)

portion of the reclaimed area in Back-Bay had yet been transferred to the Government of India. At the request of the local military authorities an area of 24 acres at the southern end of block 8 had been completed in advance of the rest of the block, and the negotiations for the transfer of this area were in process. It was expected that the area would be transferred to the military authorities about the end of October 1927. The Government of India had agreed that the value of the land to be transferred to that Government should be set off by a corresponding reduction against the borrowings of the Bombay Government from the Government of India. The rate to be charged to the Government of India for the reclaimed land in block 8 was rupess twenty.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla asked why the report of the department of Industries for the year 1925-26 which was ready duly printed was not placed before the Council during he last session, whether the report contained any criticism against the policy of Government. The Minister for education replied that the annual reports were issued by Government and not by the heads of Departments.

LIQUOR RATIONING.

Answering a querry by Mr. Vamanrao Mukkadam, regarding liquor-rationing, the Minister for Excise stated that so far as the Town and Island of Bombay was concerned the change made in the current year was in regard to the rate of decrease which had been limited to five percent of the ration for the last year, as against the reduction of ten per cent. which was ordered in the previous year. The ration for 1926-27 for Bombay was nearly 4 1|2 lakhs of gallons and the estimated consumption in that year was four lakhs for proof gallons. If the rate of decrease had been taken at ten per rent. country spirit would have been unobtainable in some of the shops and the consumers would have been compelled to use foreign liquor. It was, therefore, considered advisable to limit the rate of decrease to five per cent.

CURSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan asked whether the attention of Government had been drawn to the report, published in the press, of a suicide committed by a Hindu youth of twenty by name Vaman Narahar Kulkarni for want of employment, and whether they had considered the ways and means of preventing such painful tragedies. The General Member replied that it was an unhappy occurrence, but it was beyond the powers of any Government to prevent such isolated incidents.

Replying to another interpellation of Mr. Pradhan the Finance Member stated that the amount of the Provincial Contribution remitted by the Government of India would be used to balance the Budget.

TEXTILE TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

Mr. G. I. Patel asked Government to state whether they had expressed their views to the Government of India on the Cotton Textile Tariff Board's report, whether they intended to make any representation to the Central Government in view of the fact that the textile industry was the staple industry whose prosperity was intimately connected with the prosperity of this province in particular.

The General Member answered the first part of the question in the negative. As regards the second part he stated that the Government did not intend to make any representation at present.

Replying to a supplementary question of Mr. Pradhan regarding the Provincial Contribution, the Finance Member stated that the Budget had a deficit of fifty lakhs and the remission of contribution would amount to 56 lakhs. That would square up the deficit.

FLOODS IN GUJERAT

GOVT. UNABLE TO GIVE INFORMATION

After interpellations were over Mr. Nariandas Bechar asked the Government whether they had any information about the floods in Gujerat, and the havoc they had wrought. The Revenue Member in reply said that Government regretted that they were not in a position to give information regarding the calamity in Gujarat. The communication from Gujerat was intercepted, and it had become very difficult to get any further information. The Revenue Member further stated that it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage so soon.

Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam informed the house that 900 houses had collapsed at Dholka and Jambusar and several other places were actually under water. The speaker requested Government to wire to the local authorities to render assistance to the people thrown out of their houses.

The Revenue Member said there was no reason to suppose that the local officers would not do their duty.

The House then proceeded with the Government resolutions, the remaining Bills having been withdrawn.

The Minister for Education moved that this House recommends to Government to incur an expenditure of Rs. 4,50,000 approximately, which sum includes the contribution of 2 lakhs by Sir Dorab Tata for the building of a new Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory at the Grant Medical College as detailed in the statement. The statement explaining the resolution says:

For some time past the need for reorganising the Pathology Department of the Grant Medical College has been felt. The present Department of the College is found to be defective in many respects. There is no department of Clinical Pathology. The present Pathology Museum is very small and inconvenient, and is located in the main College Building. There is, moreover, no arrangement for any research work on account of the want of accommodation. To remedy these defects it has been found necessary to have a building large enough to accommodate all the sections.

MR. GINWALA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala moved an amendment that the Rockfeller Institute of America or two Pathologists of repute should be consulted regarding the reorganisation of the Pathological Department etc.

Dr. Girdar supported the amendment. The Bacteriological Department, said, went hand in hand with the Public Health Department in India. The speaker asked whether they were going to reverse the procedure. As far as the grant Medical College was concerned. He further pointed out that even the grant made to the Bacteriological Department in the budget was included in the Public Health Department grant. Dr. Gilder further argued that the Pathological Laboratory ought to be so organised that it should be useful at least for one generation.

Dr. Salunke supported the amendment.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar opposed it on the grounds that there were more urgent matters to be attended to.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande opposed the main resolution.

Mr. Shivdasani supported the amendment. There was no harm, he said in consulting the Rockfeller Institute or two Pathologists of repute.

The resolution of the Minister for Education was further opposed by Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai. His argument was that there were expert Pathologists in Bombay and they should be consulted as regards the organisation of the Pathological Laboratory. He moved a rider to the amendment that two Pathological of repute in India should be consulted. The rider was accepted by Mr. Ginwalla.

Sir Gulam Hussain opined that the proposal to consult two Indian Pathologists of repute was well worth consideration. The consultation with Rockfeller Institute would take a very long time and it was not desirable to delay the matter to that length.

Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch opposed the main resolution.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

In his reply the Minister for Education explained the whole situation. The Laboratory, he said, had to be built within a certain period and no time could be wasted in consultation. If the mover of the amendment would modify his amendment and propose that a Committee of two Pathologists of repute in India should be consulted he would be willing to accept that rider to his resolution. But he could not waste any time in consulting the Rockfeller Institute or any Pathologists in foreign countries.

Sir Chunilal Mehta also laid stress upon the urgency of the matter. It would be said, to meet the expenditure out of loan funds.

Mr. Ginwala modified his amendment on the lines suggested by the Minister for Education, The amendment was accepted by the Minister and the resolution as amended was then unanimously carried.

ACCOUNTS REPORT.

The Finance Member then moved that the report of the Committee on public accounts on the audit and appropriation reports on the accounts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1924-25 be recorded.

NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment to the motion of the Finance Member regarding the report of the Public Accounts Committee. The amendment runs as follows:—

"That the report be recommitted to the Public Accounts Committee for reconsideration after examination of following documents."

(a) All audit objections regarding all Departments including the Development Department for the years 1922 to 1925, (b) all objections raised by the Financial Advisor, and the Deputy Financial Advisor particularly, with regard to the Development Department, (c) all objections raised and remarks made by the Accountant-General or the Financial Department regarding the irregularities by officers of various Departments, including the Development Department resulting in financial losses and (d) all despatches from the Secretary of State and the Government of India regarding the irregularities of officers resulting in financial losses.

The revised report for 1924-25 after the examination of these documents be taken up for consideration along with the report for 1923-24 at the next sessions of the Legislative Council.

FINANCE SECRETARY RAISES POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. G. Wiles, the Finance Secretary, then rose to a point of order and contended that the amendment of Mr. Nariman was not in order, as it related to certain matters which were not within the purview of the Public Accounts Committee. The report before the House was only for the year 1924-25 and it had nothing to do with the report of 1922-23. Referring to the clause (b) of the amendment, the Finance Secretary submitted that the clause was wholly out of order because the objections raised by the Financial Adviser and his Deputy were not within the purview of the Public Accounts Committee. As regards clause (a) of the amendment the objections and remarks of the Accountant-General had already been dealt with. As regards the despatches from the Secretary of State, the Finance Secretary argued that tthey were also outside the purview of the Committee.

Mr. Nariman said he could not understand the point of order raised by the Finance Secretary. Those were the functions of the Public Accounts Committee. It was a Standing Committee appointed by the House and any attack on that Committee was an attack on the House.

NARIMAN'S COMPLAINT JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Lalji Naranji opined that there was some misunderstanding in the mind of the Finance Secretary.

The Public Accounts Committee was entitled to see all previous matters referred to in the amendment. Therefore the complaint by Mr. Nariman was quite justified.

The speaker then criticised the way in which the reports of the Public Accounts Committee were presented to the House. In 1923 the report was brought before the House only 30 minutes before the House was prodogued. The speaker complained that the reports of the committee were never presented to the House systematically. The House was certainly justified in asking full explanation from the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani contended that the reports of the two previous years were not considered by the House. He was at a loss to know how the report for 1924-25 could be taken up for consideration.

The Finance Member reiterated the arguments raised by the Finance Secretary. Referring to the clause (d) of the amendment the speaker assured the House that it was not the intention of the Government to baulk any discussion, as had been alleged by Mr. Nariman. The report of 1922-22, he said, was already in the possession of the House. The Finance Member in 1924 had made it perfectly clear that the report of 1922-23 was postponed 'sine die' in order to suit the convenience of the House.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President ruled that the consideration of the report for the year 1924-25 could not be stopped on account of any previous reports having been not considered. The clauses (A), (B) and (D) of the amendment were then ruled out of order by the President. The following portion of the amendment was consequently held in order.

"That the report be recommitted to the Committee of Public Accounts for reconsideration and examination of all objections raised and remarks made by the Accountant-General regarding the irregularities by the officers of various departments."

Messrs. J. B. Petit, P. R. Chikodi and Ballubhai T. Desai supported the amendment, while Mr. Jadhav opposed it.

Mr. Jadhav argued that it would be unwise to send the report back to the Committee.

At this stage of the debate closure was moved and accepted.

Mr. Nariman then rose to reply as the mover of the amendment.

The Finance Member raised a point of order whether the mover of an amendment had any right of reply.

The President consulted the documentary evidence and ruled that the mover of an amendment had no, right of reply.

Mr. Nariman, however, gave a personal explanation to the House why he wanted to push the amendment that the President had held in order. He had, he said, distant hopes that if the consideration of the report for the year 1924-25 were postponed, the Committee would perhaps, consider the objections that had been raised by the Accountant-General.

The Finance Member held that the passing of the amendment would mean a slur on the Hon. Members of the Public Accounts Committee. He appealed to the House to throw out the amendment.

The amendment was then pressed to a division, and 21 voted for it, and 57 against. The amendment was declared to have been lost.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi then moved another amendment to the Finance Member's motion.

The House at this stage rose for the day.

UNIVERSITY BILL SELECT COMMITTEE

NOT TO MEET AT POONA DURING THIS SESSION

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 28.

It has been definitely ascertained from enquiries with the Minister for Education that the Select Committee on the University Bill is not meeting at Poona during this session of the Council.

LATE SIR HOUSTON'S WILL

LADY HOUSTON'S TELEGRAM TO CHANCELLOR

LONDON, July 28.

Legal complications involved in the collection of death duties on the late Sir Robert Houston's will, have been avoided by the action of Lady Houston who has telegraphed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer offering as an act of grace to present to the British exchequer her share of the English estate duties on her late husband's estate which would be due if he had been domiciled in England.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS WORK IN MADRAS.

APPOINTMENT OF DIST. SUPERVISION COMMITTEES.

MADRAS, July 27.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Secretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, in a statement to the press regarding the appointment of supervision Committees in districts says that the appointments of Committees had been necessitated by the fact that many Taluk Committees had become inefficient. The appointment of such Committees was not unusual and their composition was above question. Their function, does not extend to refusing admission for persons seeking admission into Congress.

Mr. Satyamurthi then quotes the actual resolution which runs as follows:

"Resolved that a special Committee be appointed to superise and organise district work, including enrolment of Congress members and Reception Committee members. The enrolment of Congress members for the current year shall be made on authorised forms to be issued under the authority of Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congresss Committee, by authorised office bearers and persons specially appointed for the purpose in the city and districts. Forms issued for enrolment of members for previous years are hereby cancelled and withdrawn."

Mr. Satyamurthi concludes: "Only actual enrolment of members will be done by them or by those authorised by them or by the Taluk Congress Committees. In the latter case, they will have to get books through supervising and organising Committees. So there is no room for suspicion or distrust. Every one anxious to join the Congress would be permitted to join and no obstacles will be, or have been, placed in their way."—Free Press.

PROHIBITION IN C. P.

SALE OF COUNTRY LIQUOR TO BE STOPPED?

NAGPUR, July 27.

It is understood the local Government has decided to give effect to the resolution passed at the last session of the C.P. Council recommending stoppage of sale of country liquor in the rural areas of Damoh District, Central Provinces, from 1st January 1928.—Free Press.

THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BOOKMAKERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

do an enormous trade as illegal bookmakers, and that most of the big punters here transact business with them—these people are also corrupters and the W. I. T. C. has no power and no control over them. Does Mr. Kanji think that this is not a serious thing?

As I stated in my previous article, I was alone in decrying the demoralization caused by the bucket shops and the increase in gambling as soon as the totalizator was introduced. As the racing correspondent of this paper, I cried in the wilderness for seven years before public opinion was roused and the Government took tardy measures. What was Mr. Kanji doing during all that time?

Another advantage that the bookmakers will confer will be the impossibility of the labouring classes to gamble small sums as they do now. Every one knows that the bucket shop accepts small sums as Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8 on horses. At least there is every reason to expect that with the reintroduction of the bookmakers these petty bucket shops will disappear.

AN HONOURABLE SPORT.

Yet another advantage would be, not only making racing cleaner than what it is at present, but raising it to the position of an honourable sport. At present it is a secret conspiracy between owner, trainer and jockey on the one side and the public on the other. With the bookmakers an owner need not be a silent, sly individual whose only object is to outwit the public. The reason for this is obvious: no owner or trainer can afford to be talkative or frank with his friends as the more tickets are on the totalizator the less is the dividend. With the bookmaker an owner may talk after he has had his odds to his satisfaction. There is no use labouring this point farther as every body knows that the totalizator has demoralized and degenerated the sport here. Mr. Kanji probably wishes to perpetuate this. He can only succeed in making those who are ignorant of the real facts believe that his views are correct. I have a strong suspicion though that Mr. Kanji's activities against the bookmaker are not exactly his anxiety to protect the imaginary, reckless gamblers he has in mind. I do not think that he ever wants to play so much to the gallery as one may think at first sight. No doubt, a good deal of this is a factor in his case; I really think that his real object is to kill racing here. His hint about owners importing more horses, etc., betrays this. Mr. Kanji, like some others of his ilk, seems to have a sullen hatred for certain kind of amenities. Their object appears to be to make life impossible or terribly dull for certain classes of the population here. I would like to appeal to him and those of his thinking to be a little more charitable. Our pleasures in life do not consist of drinking "chas" and eating "Dhal-Bhat" only. A little recreation and amusement are necessary and Mr. Kanji ought not to prescribe for us in this respect.

INCOME-TAX ON ROYALTY

IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW DECIDED

ADDITIONAL INCOME FOR MYSORE STATE.

BANGALORE, July 27.

An important point of law relating to income-tax on royalty paid by the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies has just been decided by a full bench of the Mysore Chief Court.

The companies are under agreement to pay the Mysore Government royalty of five per cent on all net sales of gold. For income-tax purposes this sum was being deducted out of the profits made by the companies for the purpose of calculating the assessable income. When the Income-tax Act was first introduced in Mysore in 1918 this question was not considered, but the point was raised in 1924 by Mr. B. Nagappa, Bar-at-Law, Law Secretary to Government and when the matter came before the chief court the companies contested the position. The case was finally referred to a full bench of the Chief Court.

Nugent Grant instructed by King and Pantridge argued on behalf of the mining companies while the Mysore oGovernment was represented by Aliadi Krishnaswami Iver of Madras. The hearing lasted one week.

In the judgment the majority of the Judges of the Full Bench upheld the contention of Govetnment and decided that the five per cent royalty payable to Government should be treated as capital expenditure and as such ought not to be deducted from the profits of the companies. By this decision Government are enabled, it is learnt, to recover more than five lakhs of income tax arrears from 1923, onwards and secure an additional income-tax revenue of over one lakh per annum.—A. P.

HINDU FOLLOWERS OF ISLAM

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER RAJESWAR. RAO'S DEATH

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), July 27.

Apropos of the wish of the late Rajeswarrao, a Hindu alleged to have had full faith in Islam, it is said some Mouivis first refused to bury him since he died with Hindu marks such as tuft of hair, Holy thread, etc., and that a dead body cannot be converted to Islam. But later on, the dispute was settled and the body was interred according to Islamic rites at Chandarayanagutta, by the side of Vali Jaffar, a great Mussalman saint. A thousand Mussalmans were present on the occasion..

The Residency local fund authorities filed a case against deceased's brother for removing the corpse without intimation.

A leading Hindu gentleman is stated to have sent a letter to the deceased's wife and brother demanding explanation on fourteen points affecting Hindu society.

It is said that there are four hundred Hindus including many Brahmins who follow Rajeswarao's convictions and a social boycott seems to be in contemplation.—Free Press.

UNCERTIFIED FILM.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

"Six wonderful nights in Paris—with the stars at Folies Bergere" a film produced by the United Kingdom, has been deemed by the Bengal Government under the Cinematograph Act, to be an uncertified film throughout the Presidency.—Free Press.

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CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND NATIONAL BANK

RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL CARRIED.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

After a full-dress debate lasting for nearly two hours, the Corporation of Calcutta at their meeting to-day decided the attitude that they should take in regard to he affairs of the Bengal National Bank.

The debate arose on the recommendation made by the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation asking the Chief Accountant to be present at the meeting of the creditors to be held on July 30 and to support the compulsory liquidation of the Bank and that the Corporation should take the same attitude in the case now pending before the High Court.

The House seemed to be almost equally divided.

In winding up the debate, the Mayor put in a strong plea for giving a chance to the Bank to reconstruct itself if there was any chance. He pointed out that the recommendation of the Special Committee shut out the Corporation from considering any scheme of reconstruction if that was possible.

The House divided and the motion for reconstruction was accepted by 36 votes to 31.—Free Press.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justices Costello, Mr. Westmacott, who has been appointed by the High Court to held a meeting of the creditors of the Bengal National Bank, mentioned that he had got all notices issued on the creditors of the Bank. Mr. Westmacott added that some trouble had arisen since some of the notices, numbering nearly seventy, were adrift in Calcutta.

The judge ordered that two attorneys should examine the packets containing the notices and report to him as to the correctness or otherwise of the count.

Later in the day, Mr. Sushil Sen applied to the Court that the meeting of the creditors of the Bank directed to be held to consider the compromise offered them be held.

The Judge remarked that the meeting could consider the question of (1) compulsory winding up, (2) voluntary winding up, and (3)any scheme of reconstruction. The creditors should go to the meeting and record their votes of rather tell Mr. Westmacott that they were in favour of a particular proposal.—Free Press.

ATTACHMENT OF EDITOR'S PROPERTY

LAHORE, July 27.

Lala Ram Chand, Editor of "Mihnat Kash" against whom the case under Section 124 I.P.C. has been pending, not having been arrested, Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate has ordered an action under Section 87 Criminal Procedure Code and issued a proclamation for the attachment of his property.—A. P.

REPLY TO TAIRSEE BHAI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The undersigned has read Tairsee Bhai's letter in to-day's "Chronicle." It is so nice of him to congratulate this writer in his new sporting style! Now, in reply to Tairsee Bhai's characteristic criticism, the writer has to observe as follows:—

(1) Mahatmaji does not need any mortal's guidance to-day.

(2) And yet, he will not resent any suggestion or correction or honest opposition offered to him: Will Tairsee Bhai emulate Gandhiji's example, and show more tolerance to those, who differ from him to-day?

(3) And as regards Tairsee Bhai's inquiry about this writer's attitude towards Khadi, which Tairsee Bhai prizes so much, and uses at all times, need it be said, that this writer continues to be a firm believer in the constructive programme, which includes Khadi also.

(4) But he has never accepted the view, that "Khadi alone will bring Swaraj". In the pursuit of Khadi, as also in pursuit of Councils, Corporations and their Committees, we have done mighty little for the other two items of the constructive programme, namely, Hindu-Muslim unity and removal of untouchability.

(5) And if Tairsee Bhai will kindly ascertain from Gandhiji, Jamnalalji or from Shankarlal Banker, he will find, that whilst hawking Khadi, this writer has done his "bit in regard to Hindu-Muslim unity, the Akali struggle and the cause of our depressed countrymen. And there have been occasions, when he has given up hawking and even cancelled Khadi tours to hasten to Lahore and Kohat.

(6) And this writer asserts that if leaders had persistently, consistently and uninterruptedly worked for Hindu-Muslim unity and removal of untouchability, things would never have come to such a sorry pass, as at present.

(7) This writer joins his old friend Tairsee Bhai in his fervent prayer.—"May God save Mahatma" and adds, that "Providence may grant him health and strength to resume his non-violent fight for the freedom of India at an early date!" Amen! Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My friend Mr. Tairsee has pointed out that it was not Mahatma who disagreed with Mr. Bharucha but, Mr. B. F. Bharucha who disagreed with Mahatma. From the letter to press, it appears that Mr. Bharucha is in full sympathy with Nagpur Arms Satyagraha. Will Bhaiji Bharucha inform the public as to when he intends to call public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at Marwadi Vidyalaya under the auspices of Parsi Rajkhiya-Sabha to support the movement of the Nagpur Congress Committee and to enlist volunteers to be sent at Nagpur?

Will Bhaiji Bharucha take lead of the Bombay volunteers? Will he inform the public the number of volunteers and date of leaving Bombay for Nagpur? Really it is regrettable that though Bhaiji Bharucha warned Mahatmaji from time to time yet, his advice was not acceptpted by Mahatmaji and yet Bhaiji Bharucha once more warns Mahatmaji about his opinion about Arms Satyagraha. Will Bhaiji Bharucha declare whether he will get any chance to go to jail during Arms Satyagraha?

It is unfortunate for the country that a man like Bhaiji Bharucha could not get (?) any chance to go to jail during recent years. I pray to God and request Nagpur Congress Committee not to disappoint Bhaiji Bharucha to lead first batch of Satyagraha volunteers and to win jail, Swaraj. Will Bhaiji Bharucha speak?—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.

Bombay, July 28.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.—Reuter.

INSURANCE TOPICS.

HOW INSURANCE HAS DEVELOPED IN AMERICA.

Development in the United States could never have attained its present stage if insurance had not been constantly behind the investor to protect him from unexpected reverses.

DEFINITION OF INSURANCE

The simplest conception of insurance is a provision made by a group of persons, each singly in danger of some loss that cannot be foreseen, that when such loss shall occur to any of them, it shall be distributed over the whole group. Centuries ago, contributions were taken up after a fire loss to help the sufferer. As time went by, this more or less charitable method was developed along business lines, and for so much money paid down, the individual seeking protection was guarnteed against loss upto a certain amount. In his address in opening Elizabeth's Parliament in 1559, Sir Nicholas Bacon said, "Doth not the wise merchant in every adventure of danger give part to have the rest assured."

INSURANCE NOT A GAMBLE.

From a business which was a gamble and a chance at its inception, insurance has grown until it covers every phase of human activity. It no longer operates on a basis of uncertainty. By the law of average, it has figured out the probable risk involved in each specific case. It operates to-day on a narrower margin of profit than almost any other lines of endeavour.

America takes to insurance as duck to water.

When the American workman builds a bungalow he places insurance on the house and its contents. If it were not for this insurance, it would be impossible to borrow money on property which could be wiped out by fire in a few minutes. When the employer hires men he takes out insurance against possible injury or death to his workmen as the result of some act for which he could be blamed, and for which a judgment could be secured against him which would embarrass him financially.

When a capitalist furnishes money for a construction undertaking, he first has to know that the property is fully insured against fires, accidents and liabilities of every character. When the farmer moves his crop to a warehouse and wishes to borrow money at the Bank previous to selling that crop, the first thing the banker wants to know is, is it properly insured? When the traveller takes a trip, he takes out accident insurance. When borrowing money, it is a common practice to-day to take out a life insurance policy to cover the amount of the loan in order that a man's estate and those dependent on him be left free from incumbrances in case of his death.

AMERICANS—CARRIERS OF BIG INSURANCES.

No people carry so much insurance as Americans and no people carry so many different kinds of insurance. It is therefore not an exaggeration to say that without insurance, America could never be the nation it is to-day.

NEGROES AND LIFE INSURANCE

According to a report prepared for the National Negro Insurance Association, there was life insurance in force in 1925 to the amount of 400 crores of rupees. Out of this huge amount, over 60 crores of rupees of life insurance was in companies operated exclusively by Negroes. The remainder was in companies conducted by white men, one company alone carrying 250 crores of rupees of insurance on Negroes.

HOW MUCH LIFE INSURANCE YOU OUGHT TO CARRY

In determining the amount of life insurance a person may buy, it is not only his income that must be taken into consideration, but other factors which are often of even greater importance. He can place a value upon himself as an adviser to business associates and also upon his capacity of counsellor to friends and acquaintances. For these reasons, while the amount of an individual's insurance sometimes may seem to be out of proportion for his earning power, the other factors involved are of sufficient importance to justify his purchase of the greater protection. Five years of one's income will not be too much.

NEW LIFE INSURANCE IN AMERICA

American people purchased new life insurance for the month of May to the extent of 225 crores of rupees. Canadian people in the same month purchased 14 crores of rupees worth of life insurance. All Indian life insurance companies have not even 50 crores of rupees of life insurance to-day.

WARNING TO THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A Canadian contemporary gives some examples of the disasters that have overtaken public authorities who thought they could safely insure their own risks by the simple expedient of accumulating the sums that would otherwise be paid to an insurance company as premiums. The State of Minnesota started, in 1913, a fund of the kind, and by 1922 has accumulated approximately £50,000. In that year a fire destroyed a teachers' college, the damage being about £100,000, absorbing the whole of the fund and leaving the State in debt for £50,000. The city of Montreal thought that, as its properties were scattered about the City, it could safely insure its own risks. A fund of about £40,000 was built up, but losses occured of £300,000 on the City hall, £25,000 on the dust destructor plant, and £6,000 on the municipal market. Jackson ville (Florida) was wiser. A proposal in 1921 to set aside £3,000 until a total of £30,000 was reached, to cover municipal fire losses were rejected. The decision was justified in six months, when the electric light plant was damaged to the extent of £5,000. The Toronto Education Department recently sought powers to levy a rate for creating a fund to provide for its own fire losses but the proposal has been vetoed. Figures were compiled showing that the Department had, from 1898 to 1926 been insured in a sum of about £50,000, and that it would take eighteen years to accumulate this amount, even if, meanwhile, there were no losses.

"SUSPENSION OF VOTING NOT LEGAL"

SWARAJIST LEADER ACCUSED OF CAUSING DISTURBANCE

PATNA, July 27.

At the Patna High Court to-day Mr. Justice Ross and Mr. Justice Wort passed orders in a petition moved by Mr. Hasan Imam with other lawyers for the transfer from Monghyr to another district of a criminal case in which Sri Krishna Singh, leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council and others are accused.

Mr. Hasan Imam stated, that the case arose out of the last District Board elections. There was a disturbance at one of the polling centres in the district of Monghyr and Rai Bahadur Lachmi Prasad and other candidates applied to the District Magistrate to set aside the election on the ground of irregularity in polling because of the disturbance which it was alleged had been created by Mr. Sri Krishna Singh and others. The Magistrate suspended the counting of votes and ordered an enquiry. It was contended on behalf of the opposite party that the suspension of voting was not legal and an enquiry at that stage would prejudice the accused in a criminal case arising out of the disturbance.

After hearing Sir Sultan Ahmed, Government Advocate Their Lordships ordered the transfer of the case to Patna.—A. P.

DELHI JAINS TO OBSERVE HARTAL?

DELHI, July 27.

It is understood that the Digambar Jains of Delhi are contemplating to observe hartal on the 31st instant, to protest against the alleged unfair treatment of the Jains by the Udaipur State.—Free Press.

APPOINTMENT OF LADY HON. MAGISTRATES

CHIEF JUSTICE CONSIDERS A HAPPY AUGURY

In spite of the inclemency of weather the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay held a successful annual dinner on Wednesday night at the Willingdon Sports Club when about a hundred guests were present. The principle guest of the evening was Sir Amberson Marten who responded the toast of the guests. Among those present were also Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaoker, Mr. H. P. Dastur, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. D. Healy, Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri, Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Mr. T. N. Mehta, Mr. G. A. Thomas, and Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle. The guests were received by Sir Reginald Spence, the president of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates Association and Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Honorary Secretary. One fine feature of the dinner this year was the presence of the Hon. Lady Magisthate on whose behalf Miss N. D. Contractor responded the toast. After the loyal toasts were proposed and received, Sir Reginald Spence in a humorous speech proposed the toast of Sir A. Marten. Replying to the critics of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates that they knew no low and gave no justice which was a pariotcry in the Legislative Council and the press, he said, it might be true that they did not know law but there were the clerks of the crown to help them while in regard to the other criticism that they did not dispense justice, he said, the Hon. Magistartes only laughed it out. He cited two judgments delivered in his court and assured Sir Amberson that justice and good advice could be obtained from the Hon. Magistrates' courts as could be done from King Solomon. The Hon. Magistrates did not look in vain for assistance from the High Court, stipendary magistrates and the police and he expressed his gratitude to Mr. S. S. Rangneker, Mr. Dastur and Mr. Mallandaine for their kindness.

The Chief Justice then proposed the toast of the Lady Magistrate, the police, the pleaders and the Press. At the outset he informed the guests that alarming title on the posters of the evening papers that day regarding the health of Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell need not alarm them as there was nothing serious about him and that he was likely to be all right within a week. Referring to the Honorary Magistrates work he said the High Court had recognised their work as useful and found it, as a matter of fact, more useful than ever before. As time went on he was hopeful that they would get more experience to do their important work. He believed in capabilities of women and he thought it a happy augury that Lady Magistrates were nominated in Bombay and hoped they would be peculiarly useful to the city by presiding over the juvenile courts.

Miss N. D. Contractor on behalf of the Lary Magistrates responding to the toast said the ladies were called upon to administer justice and many citizens watched with much interest and curiosity the new experiment. She assured the assembly, however, that to dispense justice good, sound, and common sense were more necessary than legal knowledge which she thought women possessed in abundance. To correct, misguided and perverted juvenile minds, women claimed inborn intuition to reach the right conclusion. It was evident however, she said that the administration of justice would be tempered with mercy at was taught by one of their sex Portia.

The toast was drunk cheerfully. The gathering dispersed late at night.

"CALLOUS ATTITUDE OF GOVT"

ALL-INDIA ARYA SAMAJIST PROTEST

DELHI, July 27.

Circular letters have been issued by the Arya Deshik Sabha to the various organisations of the Arya Samaj in the country to hold meetings all over the country on the 7th August to protest against the "callous" attitude of the Government which is said to be responsible for the present "plight" of the Hindus.

The next preliminary meeting of the local Arya Samaj will be held in Chowri Bazar to organise a Reception Committee of the All-India Arya Congress, proposed to be held in September or October next.—Free Press.

Smart Novelties in Beauty Culture

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"To Acquire Plumpness."—The very best thing I can recommend is to acquire the "milk habit." Drink at least a quart of creamy milk every day, and you will soon fill out those scraggy lines. A few coconuts might help. Chemists supply these.

"Care of the Hair."—Your hair needs the right kind of shampoo to bring back that softness and lustre. Get about two ounces of stallax from your chemist, and dissolve a teaspoonful only in a cup of hot water. This is plenty for each shampoo. After the shampoo rub a little boranium lotion into the roots of the hair. It is a remarkable tonic and hair stimulant. You can make it by mixing an ounce of boranium in a quarter pint of bay rum.

"Excessive Perspiration."—I sympathise with you. Most people do not know how to avoid the unpleasant odour arising from perspiration. But if you use a little powdered pergol you will have no more trouble. It is much used by refined women.

"Superfluous Hair."—There is nothing so unsightly. Get an ounce of powdered pheminol and apply a little directly to the hair, which will quickly shrivel up, fall away and leave no trace behind. It has a wonderful devitalising effect on the hair roots.

"Slaves to Powder."—Face powders are not very satisfactory. You will find a solution of cleminite all that you demand. Dissolve an ounce in four ounces of water, and apply a little of this to the face in the morning, rubbing gently in till dry. There will be no more "greasy skin," and the effect lasts for many hours, even in a hot room. Many ladies have discarded face powders entirely, and use this method only. It saves much trouble and defies detection.

"Don't Use Rouge."—If you really must have colour, just touch the cheeks with ordinary colliandum, and you will be delighted with the change. It is harmless. It produces the hue of health exactly and is not obvious as rouge.

"Blemishes of the Skin."—Probably you are using the wrong kind of soap. So many of the minor ailments of the skin—acne, pimples, scaliness, blotches, etc.—are due to the caustic action of the free alkali in the majority of toilet soaps. But I do know of one perfect soap for delicate skins. It is called Pilenta, and costs a shilling a cake. Its action is bland and soothing, and it is very cleansing to the pores.

"Face Peeling."—You can do it yourself at home, if you wish. Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax and apply it nightly like cold cream. Wash it off in the morning. The action is quite harmless, and so gradual that no one can detect what you are doing; about ten days is the average time. It works by gently absorbing the worn-out scarf-skin that gives the face its sallow look, but it does not affect the healthy active tissue beneath. It is used to clear the skin also of freckles and tan, and while some skins respond much more quickly than others to its action, I have never heard of a failure. It cannot possibly grow hair.

"Pale Lips."—If you are going to do that, prolactum is the best thing to use. Get a soft stick of prolactum from your chemist and apply like lip salve. It is quite harmless and gives a most natural effect.

"Correcting Over-Stoutness."—By taking clynol berries for a few weeks you will not only remove all traces of the fat with which you are troubled now, but will eliminate from your system the tendency to become fat. Clynol berries is the only preparation known which strikes at the root of the evil, removing not only the fat but the tendency towards developing fatty tissue.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Mennaline is what you are trying to think of. Get an ounce and apply a little each night with the finger tips to eyelashes and eyebrows. It actively stimulates the hair roots.

"To Make Hair Grow."—Boranium dissolved in bay rum is quite the best hair grower I know.

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C. P. NOTES

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 25.

"There have been no striking developments in the department but the year has been one of steady progress" says the Government report on the working of the department of industries of C. P. and Berar for the year ending the 31st December, 1926. Following the excellent example of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Bengal Nagpur Railway have agreed to constitute an Advisory Committee at Nagpur. The people of the Central Provinces have realised the benefits that the electricity confers on them for not only lighting their roads but also in running their flour mills, printing presses etc. and consequently the supply of electric energy is being undertaken in several districts. Although there was no increase in the number of industrial schools the existing institutions are said to be working satisfactorily.

KHADDAR AND MINISTERS.

It is extremely gratifying to find that the swarajist members of the C. P. Council are abandoning the policy of obstruction, which is evident from the fact that they have given notice of many useful resolutions which they intend to move at the forthcoming meeting of the C. P. Legislative Council.

The following are some of the important resolutions to be moved:—

(1) That this Council recommends to the Government to move the Governor General in Council to substitute the following rule in place of the existing rule 14 of the C. P. Legislative Council Rules:—

The Business of the Council shall be transacted in Hindustani but any member who is not fluent in Hindustani may in his discretion address the Council in any recognized vernacular of the province or English; provided that on a request by a member the President may call on any member to explain the substance of his speech in any language in which he is known to be proficient.

(2) This Council recommends to the Government that the Ministers shall take active and immediate steps to popularise vigorously in the Province the use of Khaddar or Swadeshi cloth in and through the departments in their charge.

JUSTICE DALAL REJECTS TRANSFER APPLICATION

"CASTE OF JUDGE NO OBSTACLE"

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

Syed Ali Nabi applied to the High Court to transfer a case of alleged defamation at present pending in the court of a Muhammadan Magistrate to some other court presided over by a European or non-Muslim Magistrate on the ground that he had reasonable apprehension in mind that he would not have a fair trial in the court of Syed Husain Nagrami. Mr. Justice Dalal in rejecting the application remarked:—

The matter appears to be a communal one and the object of the applicant is to have his case tried by a Hindu Magistrate and not by a Mahomedan Magistrate. The party should not be permitted in this matter to choose his own court. If a thing like this is permitted matters will come to such a pass that even in this court objections will be made by parties to the hearing of cases and appeals because of the caste of the Judge.—A. P.

LIQUOR SHOPS AT ANKLESVAR

NO PICKETTING JUST NOW.

ANKLESVAR, July 27.

To protest against the indiscriminate location of liquor shops, a public meeting of the citizens of Anklesvar was held last evening, Mr. Hargovindas Harkisondas presiding. It was stated at the meeting that the present location of shops offended even the Excise Manual Rules.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Thakorlal F. Sheth, Jhaverilal C. Desai, Thakorlal N. Anklesaria and Narmada Shanker Pandya was appointed to wait in a deputation on the Excise Minister and Commissioner of Excise, to present the case and take steps to get the shops retransferred to less objectionable sites.

A section of the audience was of opinion that if the grievances were not redressed, picketting should be resorted to. But the leaders succeeded in persuading the section not to move the resolution at present.—Free Press.

You Believe in Insurance

BUT

Do You keep faith in

Indian Insurance Companies?

NO COSTLY CASKET.

ADDRESS ON KHADDAR TO MADRAS GOVERNOR.

MANGALORE, July 27.

There was a stormy discussion at a meeting of the District Board of South Kanara over a note by the President asking for the sanction for an expenditure of two hundred rupees for a casket to be presented to the Governor of Madras on the occasion of his visit to the District.

Opponents of the proposal referred to the recent Government order that money should not be spent from Local Board funds on costly caskets and eventually they passed by a majority of votes a motion to present to the Governor an addressed printed on simple khadi and without any casket.—A. P.

MUDDIMAN'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

MAJOR PATERSON TO BE APPOINTED?

NAGPUR, July 27.

"The Hitavada" understands that Major Paterson, M.C., until recently Private Secretary to H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the Central Provinces, is likely to become the Private Secretary to Sir Alexaander Muddiman when the latter assumes office as the Governor of the United Provinces.

It further understands that H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the C.P., will proceed on four months' leave from the third week of August.—Free Press.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

ALARMING INCREASE OF PIECE GOODS IMPORTS.

The Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association recently drew the attention of the Government of India to the alarming increase in the rate at which Japanese piece-goods were being imported into this country.

An examination of the figures of imports from Japan during the last few years makes it, said a millowner, abundantly clear that the apprehension of the indigenous industry are not without serious foundation In the first 5 months of 1925 the imports of piece-goods from Japan were 76 million yards; in the corresponding period of 1926 they rose to 98 million yards. and in the first 5 months of 1927 the imports from Japan had increased to 131 million yards.

Thus in two years the Japanese have increased their piece-goods exports to India by more than 72 per cent.

In 1925 the total imports from Japan for the year reached the figure of 201 million yards. In 1926 they reached a total of 232 million yards and as the imports for the second half of the year generally exceed those of the first half, it may be taken for granted that the full year's imports for 1927 are likely to exceed 300 million yards.

Another factor of special significance at the moment is that far from regaining her lost position in China, the Indian Mill Industry is now actually faced with severe competition from Chinese yarn in the home market. The Japanese mills in Shanghai are now sending large quantities of grey yarn of 32s. 40s. counts into the Indian market at prices much below the bare cost of production in the most efficient Bombay mill

It is known that the Chinese mills are worked practically every hour of the day and night, and that the Chinese workmen is miserably paid, but even after giving due weight to these facts it is very hard to resist the conclusion that the present prices of Chinese yarn in Bombay are dumping prices.

The yarn imports from China in the first 5 months of 1927 reached the very considerable total of 2.1 million pounds whereas in the corresponding period of 1926 the negligible quantity of 8,000 pounds represented the total imports.

In addition, China has also begun to send considerable quantities of grey piece-goods to India since the beginning of the year. Upto the end of May the imports of piece-goods were nearly 2 1/2 millions yards while in the whole of the year 1926 less than 2 million yards were imported.—Free Press.

PATIALA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent.)

PATIALA, July 22.

As an experimental measure there was held at Patiala in October last an exhibition of industrial and agricultural products of the State. The Exhibition, which attracted large crowds of people from all corners of the Patiala State as well as from the neighbouring States and British districts, had a great educational value. It gave an impetus to the local industries and acquainted the people with new methods of agriculture. Wrestling matches, kinematic shows and other amusements made it lively for the people.

It was the desire of all that this Exhibition should be made an annual feature of the Dusehra celebrations. His Highness has graciously acceded to this request, and has commanded that in the week following the Dusehra, an Exhibition of the indigenous industries and agriculture shold be held at Patiala in the Mohinder College premises. A strong Committee with R. B. Sardar Chiranji Lal as the Secretary, has been formed to organise the Exhibition. The Committee has already taken the work in hand, and the preparations are in progress.

COCHIN'S SURPLUS BUDGET.

MADRAS, July 27.

The Cochin State Budget, which was presented by the Finance Member before the Legislative Council yesterday, shows a surplus of five lakhs on revised estimates. The anticipated surplus was only one lakh and forty-five thousand but the revised estimates brought the figure up to three lakhs increase in revenue and a decrease of thirty thousand rupees in expenditure making a total of nearly five Lakhs.—Free Press

MADRAS STRIKERS DISCHARGED.

MADRAS, July 27.

The Second Presidency Magistrate passed orders this morning discharging Scott and Farmer, Assistants of the Burma Oil Company as well as twenty three strikers who were charged on the direction of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the shooting incident at Tondiarpet on May 10th last.—A. P.

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Year of Issue 1926
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CONTENTS.

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ANSWER :—
Yes.

QUESTION.—
On what date will the Secretary of State make a definite announcement about the Royal Commission on Reforms ?

ANSWER :—
15th November 1977.

QUESTION :—
When will Mr. Horniman offer Civil Disobedience ?

ANSWER :—
He is not likely to do so.

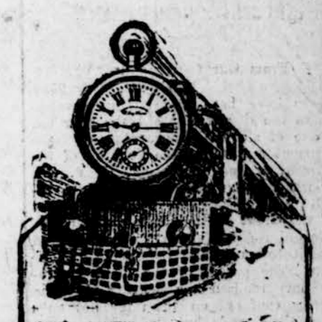
QUESTION :—
What will be the Dividend of the Central India Mills ;

ANSWER :—
Rs. 34 per share.

QUESTION :—
What will be the condition of the crop according to American Cotton Bureau's Weather Report to be published on the 8th August.

ANSWER.—
75·4 Condition 1,47,00,000 Bales approximate crop.

This prize Scheme will commence from 1st August, 1927.



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